# The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 47. HUNTINGDON, PA., MAY 15, 1872. NO. 20.



## The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

*Office on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office No. 743 Washingtpn Street. may24.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity aud dispatch. ☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71-1y.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

## Miscellaneous.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Mch15-tf

LEWISTOWN BOILER WORKS. GEORGE PAWLING & CO., Manufacturers of Locomotive and Stationary Boilers, Tanks, Pipes, Filling-Barrows for Furnaces, and Sheet Iron Work of every description. Works on Logan street, Lewistown, Pa. All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done at short notice. [Apr 5,'71,1y.*

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

FOUNDRY FOR SALE on line of Railroad, in one of the best agricultural regions in Pennsylvania. For information inquire of J. A. POLLOCK, mch13,'72-tf.] Huntingdon, Pa.


## United States Laws.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 38.]

AN ACT to amened an act entitled "An act to authorize protection to be given to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano," opproved August 18, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the provisions of the of Congress approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act to authorize protection to be given to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano," be, and the same are hereby, extended to the widow, heirs, executors, or administrators of such discoverers, where such discoverer shall have died before perfecting proof of discovery or fully complying with the provisions of said act approved as aforesaid, after complying with the requirements of the act of Congress of August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be held to impair any rights of discovery or any assignment by a discoverer heretofore recognized by the Government of the United States.

SEC. 2. That section three of an act approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to protect the revenue, and for other purposes," amendatory of the act aforesaid approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the word "five," wherever the same occurs, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten."

Approved, April 2, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 39.]

AN ACT to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the publiclands of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion for ninety days, or more, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virture of the third section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for completing the defenses of Washington, and for other purposes," approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and every seaman, marine, and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and the acts amendatory thereof, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands (not mineral) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter-section, to be taken in compact form according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work, not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States: *Provided*, That said homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead within which to commence his settlement and improvement: *And provided also*, That the time which the homestead settler shall have so served in the army, navy, or marine corps aforesaid, shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds received, or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length, of time he may have served; *Provided however*, That no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his said homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvments as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That any person entitled under the provisions of the foregoing section to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered under the homestead laws a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall be permitted to enter under the provisions of this act so much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

SEC. 3. That in case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvements therein contained. Provided, That if such person died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title.

SEC. 4. That where a party at the date of his entry of a tract of land under the homestead laws, or subsequent thereto, was actually enlisted and employed in the army or navy of the United States, his sevices therein shall, in the administration of said homestead law, be construed to be equivalent, to all intents and purposes, to a residence for the same length of time upon the tract so entered: Provided: That if his entry has been cancelled by reason of his absence from said tract while in the military or navel service of the United States, and such tract has not been disposed of, his entry shall be restored and confirmed: And provided further, That if such tract has been disposed of, said party may enter another tract subject to entry under said laws; and his right to a patent therefor shall be determined by the proofs touching his residence and cultivation of the first tract, and his absence therefrom in such service.

SEC. 5. That any soldier, sailor, marine officer, or other person coming within the provisions of this act may, as well as by an agent or in person, enter upon said homestead: Provided, That said claimant in person shall, within the time prescribed, commence settlement and improvments on the same, and thereafter fulfil all the requirments of this act.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Approved, April 4, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 40.]

AN ACT to amend the thirty-second section of an act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section thirty-two of an act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follews: SECTION 32. *And be it further enacted*, That merchandise transported under the provisions of this act shall be conveyed in cars, vessels, or vehicles, securely fastened with locks or seals, under the exclusive control of the officers of customs; and inspectors shall be stationed at proper points along the designated routes, or upon any car, vessel, vehicle, or train, at the discretion of the said Secretary, and at the expense of the said companies respectively. And such merchandise shall not be unladen or transhipped between the ports of first arrival and final destination, unless authorized by the regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury, in cases which may arise from a difference in the gague of railroads, or from accidents, or from legal intervention, or from low water, ice, or other unavoidable obstruction to navigation; but in no case shall there be permitted any breaking of the original packages of such merchandise.

Approved, April 5, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 41.]

AN ACT defining the rights of part owners of vessele in certain cases.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any person or persons or body corporate having more than one-half ownership of any vessel shall have the same power to remove a captain, who is also part owner of such vessel, as such majority owners now have to remove a captain not an owner: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply where there is a valid written agreement subsisting, by virtue of which such captain would be entitled to possession, nor in any where a captain has possession as part owner, obtained before the passage of this act.

Approved, April 9, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 42.]

AN ACT to change the time for holding the spring term of the United States circuit and district courts at Harrisonburgh, Virginia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled*, That instead of the time now provided for in the act approved February first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, "to change the times for holding circuit and district courts of the United States for western district of Virginia," for holding the spring term at Harrisonburg, in that State, said courts shall be held thereat on the Tuesday after the first Monday in May in each year.

Approved, April 13, 1872.

## The Muses' Bower.

### The Herald of Summer.

I hear a gush of melody, I see a flush of green,
So I know the Summer's coming, with the glory of a queen;
For Spring, her welcome herald, has proclaimed it far and wide,
Since the throne of Winter toppled, and the stern old despot died.

Spring has spread o'er moor and mountain a carpet for her feet,
Silver daisey, golden king-cup, purple orchis, cowslip sweet;
Bade the trees unfold a canopy of undulating shade,
Where anemone and violet their woodland home have made.

Pale narcissus and faint daffodil whisper ofher by the well,
Where ferns bend o'er the primrose lest she the secret tell;
But hyacinth and harebell ring the tidings boldly out,
For the breeze to catch the echoes, and answer with a shout.

The busy brooklets, listening, have turned the theme to song,
And sing it to the sedges as they gently glide along;
The mountain streams, no longer dumb, join in the joyous lay,
And, leaping o'er their rocky bounds, laugh out in sparkling spray.

Glad butterflies are fluttering, like banners in the air,
Rice flowers hold up their nectaries and offer incense rare,
The toiling bee hums cheerily, the gnats dance in the sun,
The very frogs croak gleefully o'er Springtide life begun.

No need the tardy cuckoo's note to gossip of the Spring,
Whilst other warblers' tuneful throats have a prophetic ring;
And orchards white with cherry-snow, through which blooms apple-blush,
Bring dreams of summer fruitage to the birdlings in the bush.

Spring is here! and Summer's coming, with a coronal of light!
For the skylark, like a courtier, has winged his upward flight,
The first to meet Queen Summer in her golden car of state
And salute her with his anthem close to her palace gate.

## The Story-Teller.

# BESIDE THE SEA.

"Break, break, break,
At the foot of thy crags, oh sea!
And I would that my heart could utter
The thoughts that arise in me!"

The lines, as Richard Lorimer read in the low musical tones that reveal the poet's appreciation of genius, were fitted to describe the scene before him and the feelings that at that moment filled his heart. It was one of those rarely picturesque spots to be found on the coast of Yorkshire.—Afar off, the grand old occan, stretching into a boundless expanse suggestive of terror and sublimity, seemed wooing him with the ceaseless murmur of its sparkling waves. As he lay carelessly dreaming on the beach, over the page before him, a murmur almost as soft as that of the waves fell on his ear. He turned slowly, and met the gaze of a young girl, who seemed almost a fairy in form and feature.

"Ah, Amy, my little one; I thought you had forgotten me. Where have you been hiding all this long time?" he asked, looking up with something like animation in his listless manner.

A blush, delicate as a sea-shell, passed over her face as she replied, looking away to hide her emotion. "I have been nursing grandpa; he has been ill, you know. But, Captain Lorimer, I suppose you have not missed me very much."

The words were softly uttered; but Richard Lorimer saw in the depths of the blue eyes a new expression, and it sent a thrill of pleasure, perhaps of triumph, through his heart. He would not for the world have told his secret to his comrades at the London Club; how they would have jeered at this fancy for a fisherman's grandchild! He—a miracle of fastidiousness—world-weary man of thirty—a slave of a child of fifteen, utterly ignorant of the conventionalities of society! Ah, Amy Lee, little did she in her simplicity think of these things, as she sat there that bright spring morning, picking now and then a tiny shell from the rock, or looking shyly and at long intervals at the gentleman who sat beside her. She knew nothing of the world and its mockery of hope and phantoms of pleasure; all her life was centered in the spot where, from her earliest childhood, she had grown up with no companionship save that of her grandfather, and the inhabitants of the humble fishing village.

Yet a happier child never lived than Amy, until a new, strange trouble came into her heart. True, in years she was almost a child; but her life had been thrown so much upon her own resources, that a woman's heart and a woman's deep power of loving lay dormant in the child's breast, long before the voice and the smile of Richard Lorimer had awakened them to life.

With the intuitive pity that woman ever feels for the suffering, there had at last grown a deeper feeling, since she had been his almost constant companion during the few weeks that he had spent beneath her grandfather's roof. Often, when he talked to her of the world and of his home, there would come a bitter feeling of regret that she was different from it all; and yet in her very simplicity lay the charm that attracted him. Lorimer had lived much among the gay and frivolous throngs that made up the *beau monde*; its hollow hearts and unmeaning frivolities had wearied him. He had been so long the prey of manœuvering mothers, that it was a delightful change to find in this simple-hearted Amy the loveliness of face and character that he had so vainly sought. An illness that had nearly proved fatal, and left him almost a wreck of his former self, had induced him to try the seaside.

The Yorkshire fishing village was the chosen spot; and though not finding literally "the elixir of the life" in its fine bracing air, his languid spirits were fast reviving. Perhaps another cause had as great an effect, for no *prima donna* ever charmed him with her operatic arias as did the bird-like notes of Amy, as they daily floated up to the window from the path that led to the seaside.

There they sat—these two so unlike, the man of the world and the child of nature—and, very probably had old Lee witnessed the scene, he would have wished Amy far away; but he was engaged with the fishing tackle, and so they were left alone. Lorimer read and talked to her, and Amy felt as if life had a new interest. She had known almost nothing of books; and now her eager manner betrayed how delighted she would be to possess the means of culture. Long sojourns in other lands had made him familiar with the scenes portrayed so vividly by Rogers; and as the blue eyes of Amy wandered over the waves, so long the only music she had cared to hear, a longing for something beyond them came into her heart. Italy, land of romance, where love and passion made up a woman's life.

Poor Amy, that day was the beginning of a new existence, and beside the moaning sea, she bade farewell forever to childhood's simple dreams and fancies. From that hour, in which she listened to the passionate words of Richard Lorimer, she was a changed being. Long hours she would sit upon the spot gazing far out upon the sea; and from having been a busy little companion of her grandfather, Amy Lee had become a dreamer. Often the old man would find her there and chide her for her neglect of him; but the pleading look and kiss of the old childish affection told what words did not utter.

"My little Amy cares no longer for her old grandfather; that handsome stranger, Lorimer, has stolen the heart of my darling."

Lorimer had gone; but his parting words were eloquent with affection. How well she remembered them!

"God bless my darling Amy, and keep her safe until we meet again."

A tiny ring and a minature were the only mementoes of the past; yet hope ever whispered of a future of happiness.

* * * * * *

Our story changes from the seaside to London. In one of the mansions in Portland square two gentlemen sat apparently engaged in animated conversation. Upon the table was placed wine and luxuries of bachelorhood; and everything denoted the wealth and taste of the occupants. The face of one of the friends was rather thoughtful in expression, although a smile frequently passed over it; for few could resist the mirth-provoking spirit of Charles Moulton.

"Well, Lorimer," he was saying, "you are too capricions. Before you went to Yorkshire you were the life of every party of pleasure; now I can scarcely induce you to join me in a promenade in the park; one would think you were the secret adorer of an ocean mermaid. Come, old fellow, you must go with me to-night, you know Ristori plays in 'Mary Stuart.'"

"No, Moulton," said Lorimer, "I am not going."

"Not going! Well I advise you to read 'Les Miserables,' you are so dull;" and with a gay "Au revoir," Moulton took his leave.

"Moulton is right," Lorimer presently exclaimed; "I am wretched in spirits. I will go to see Ristori; her weird charms can drive away a legion of blue devils;" and humming a favorite opera air he left the room.

That night Richard Lorimer was the life, as Moulton expressed it, of a party, near the stage, and in the varied fascinations of the great enchantress, and in the voluptuous swell of the grand orchestra, he forgot the past; and though sometimes the soft echo of the distant murmuring waves seemed to mingle with the music, and a voice of melody fondly chide him, he strove to banish memory in the fascinating conversation and brilliant beauty of the lady sitting in the box beside him. She was a beauty, this fair Lucille Walton; and he had become hopelessly enthralled by her arts and siren loveliness. Lucille was the type of womanhood—alas! for the innate purity of her sex, so common—a schemer for wealth, position in society, and inordinately vain. She did not love Richard Lorimer. Her shallow, selfish nature was not capable of the feeling; but his distinguished air, intellectual character, and great wealth, made him a fitting subject for her ambitious projects. To-night she was exerting all her influence over him, and we know what that means, when we speak of a beautiful and fascinating woman.

Poor, poor Amy—if now and then her image and the memories of the olden time came up, he sought to banish them by excitement, and she was remembered only in the quiet hours and idle reveries of a bachelor's life. When he escorted the beautiful Miss Walton to her home that night, it was as her accepted lover, and an early day was fixed for their marriage.

We will pass over that period, and introduce our readers into the abode of Captain and Mrs. Lorimer. Everything that wealth could purchase was scattered around; but discontent, repining, and mutual indifference destroyed every hope of domestic happiness. Lorimer was wearied with the changeful mood of his haughty imperious wife. Life had become a perfect burden; and, as he no longer cared for gaiety and wordly pleasures, which were the only pleasures his wife cared for, he was very often left solitary in his elegant house—home it could not be called.

Although Lucille enjoyed excellent health, she was pleased to imagine that a sea voyage to Scotland was absolutely necessary; and glad of the least change from the life they led Lorimer consented to accompany her. The stormy March winds foreboded evil; but as the captain of the Aberdeen steamer feared neither tempest or danger, the passengers felt comparatively safe. The sky, blue and serene, spoke of peace; and, as he sat upon the deck, Lorimer spent many hours in dreaming of other days. Where was she now, his little Amy? Two years must have brought many changes; his heart smote him when he remembered her deep, pure affection. Surely he would have been a happier man had he obeyed the voice of his own heart. A sigh escaped his lips, as he heard the fretful voice of Lucille calling him. But he was pledged to her, and though he almost hated her, he determined to do his duty toward her as a devoted husband.

On the second day of the voyage, dark, murky clouds hovered gloomily over the steamer, and the shrill cries of the sea gulls betokened, as the old sailors said, an approaching storm. The captain anxiously scanned the horizon, and all felt deep anxiety. That was a terrible night, long to be remembered, on the coast of Yorkshire. The gallant ship struggled with the waves, but they dashed relentlessly over her, and morning found her a total wreck—all but three of the passengers had found graves beneath the ocean.

In a cottage not far from the shore lay one of the sufferers. He had been insensible from the moment they had laid him there, and a few incoherent sentences showed his mind to be wandering. An old man and a young girl watched beside him; but he did not notice either. The old fisherman left the room, and the young girl was left alone. Her face was almost as pale as the one upon the pillow, and her soft blue eyes filled with tears as they rested upon it. Sometimes when his gaze turned upon her, she would take his hand and murmur, almost lovingly, "Richard, dear Richard!"

Once he seemed to recognize her, and said, in so low a tone that she bent her head down to catch the words, "The wave, the wave! there it comes! is it not fearful? And she loved them so, poor Amy!"

Sweet Amy Lee! with a woman's trusting devotion she had loved on, though anguish and the misery of hope deferred had almost broken her heart. What happiness it was to sit beside him through the long hours, and watch for one glance of recognition.

At last she was rewarded. Richard Lorimer looked into her eyes, with the old love beaming in his own. Amy turned away to hide her thankful, happy tears. "What is it? How came I here, Amy?" he said; but she put her finger to her lip and bade him be quiet. The next morning he seemed to comprehend his situation, and the memory of his late sufferings and of his wife came upon him.

Lucille had been cast ashore quite dead; her body was found with others, and buried in the churchyard of the little hamlet. When Lorimer recovered sufficiently to walk there, he led Amy to the grave; and beside the dead he told the story of his married life.

But he could not speak of the trouble and misery his dead wife had caused him; and, as Amy softly uttered a prayer for her, he joined reverently in the words for pardon and mercy of Him who knoweth the human heart and its weakness.

"God forgive us all, dear Richard," said Amy; "we all need his pity."

The days go by like one long summer dream, where, far from the treacherous waves, Richard Lorimer has found the joy—the deep, unutterable bliss of perfect love. Amy is what his most ardent hopes could have pictured—a woman possessing the most finished musical and literary attainments; but her heart no longer yearns for the sea. She often whispers, softly, "Richard, I never wish to see them again, those smiling, deceitful waves."

## Reading for the Million.

### The Cold-Water Boy.

Behold a table, with boiled turkey and ham, with vegetables nicely cooked, and gravies rich and juicy. There sits a father at its head and the mother opposite, and guests are seated on either side; there is no lack of good humor and merry jest to give spice to conversation.

There are children, too; a boy of ten and a little girl of eight. They listen intelligently and attentively to the remarks of parents and guests, and look up into the faces of one another with interest. Behold! decanters are brought in, glasses are filled, and one and another sip the sparkling wine.

"Excellent!" exclaimed one, smacking his lips. "Fine!" echoed another.

"Shall I drink wine with you, my lad?" asked one of the gentlemen, bowing to the boy.

"Is not your glass filled, William?" asked the father. "John, fill William's glass," turning to the servant. Slowly did William turn up his glass to receive the rosy liquor.

"Drink with the gentleman, my dear," whispered the mother, encouragingly. The boy blushed and cast down his eyes, but he obeyed not. Was he frightened? Was he diffident?

"My son did you not hear Mr. Black address you?', said the father quickly and sternly. "Drink wine with him William."

Accustomed to obey his father's slightest wish, the boy's lip quivered, but he obeyed not.

In a moment, raising his eyes and looking his father full in the face, he said, manfully, "Father I am a soleier in the Cold-water Army, and I can't drink wine."

"Brave boy!" exclaimed one of the gentlemen, setting down his glass.

"The Cold-water Army must conquer if every soldier stands his ground as well," said another, regarding William with great respect.

"We will excuse you my son," said the father, in a softened voice, and though they sat long at the table, his glass was not again raised to his lips. There it stood untasted and fall.

Stand firm, my boys; let no one beat you from your ground. Be up and doing. Intemperance is stealing about, seeking whom it may devour. Break his weapons, destroy his engines, give him no quarter. Let your motto be, "COLD-WATER! COLD-WATER!"—*Ladie's Repository.*

### About Kid Gloves.

It is not generally known, or does not appear to be known, even by those who wear kids almost exclusively, that the durability and set of these articles depend very much upon how they are put on the first time. Two pairs may be taken from one box, of exactly the same cut and quality, and by giving different treatment when first putting the hands into them, one pair will be made to set much better, and to wear doubly, or nearly that length of time, longer than the other.

When purchasing gloves people are usually in too much of a hurry; they carelessly put them on, and let them go in that way, thinking to do the work more completely at another time. When this is the case a person is sure to meet with disappointment, for as the glove is made to fit the hand the first time it is worn, so it will ever after, and no amount of effort will make a satisfactory change. Never allow a stretcher to be used, for the gloves will not be likely to fit as well for it. All the expansion should be made by the hands; if the kids are so small as to require the aid of a stretcher, they should not be purchased, as they will prove too small for durability, comfort, or beauty. When selecting gloves, choose those with fingers to correspond with your own in length; take time to put them on, working in the fingers first, until the ends meet ends; then put in the thumb and smooth them down until they are made to fit nicely. A glove that sets well will usually wear well; at least will wear better than one of the same kind that does not fit well. When the ends of the fingers do not come down right, or when they are so long as to form wrinkles upon the sides of the fingers they will chafe out easily; where the stretcher has to be used to make the fingers large enough, the body part will be so small as to cramp the hand so that it cannot be shut without bursting the seam of the kid. Some recommend putting new kid gloves in a damp cloth before they are put on, and allowing them to remain until moistened. With this treatment they can be put on much easier than otherwise, and will fit very nicely until they get dry, but on the second wearing there will be an unnatural harshness about them, wrinkling in spots, and they will not set so perfectly as at first.

SADNESS.—There is a mysterious feeling that frequently passes a cloud over the spirit. It comes upon the soul in the busy bustle of life, in the social circle, in the calm and silent retreat of solitude. Its power is alike supreme over the weak and the iron hearted. At one time it is caused by a single thought across the mind. Again, a sound will be booming across the ocean of memory and solemn as the death-knell, overshadowing all the bright hopes and sunny feelings of the heart. Who can describe it, and yet who has not felt its bewildering influence? Still it is a delicious sort of sorrow, and, like a cloud dimming the sunshine of the river, although casting a momemtary shade of gloom, it enchances the beauty of returning brightness.

### Simon Short's Sorrow.

Shrewd Simon Short sewed shoes. Seventeen summers, speeding storms, spreading sunshine, successively saw Simon's small shabby shop still standing staunch, saw Simon's self-same squeaking sign still swinging, silently specifying: "Simon Short Smithfield's sole surviving shoemaker, shoes sewed, soled superfinely." Simon's spray, sedulous spouse, Sally Short, sewed shirts, stitched sheets, stuffed sofas. Simon's six stout sturdy sons—Seth, Samuel, Stephen, Saul, Silas, Shadrach—sold sundries. Sober Seth sold starch, sugar, spices; simple Sam sold saddles, stirrups, screws; sagacious Stephen sold silver salvers; selfish Shadrach sold salves, shoe strings, soap, saws, skates; slack Silas sold Sally Short's stuffed sofas.

Some seven summers since Simon's second son Samuel saw Sophia Sofronia Spriggs, somewhere. Sweet, sensible, smart Sofronia Spriggs. Sam soon showed strange symptoms. Sam seldom stayed storing, selling saddles. Sam sighed sorrowfully, sought Sophia Sofronia's society, sung several serenades slyly. Simon stormed, scolded severely, said Sam seemed so silly singing such shameful, senseless songs. "Strange Sam should slight such splendid sales. Strutting spendthrift! Shattered-brain simpleton!"

"Softly, softly, sire," said Sally. "Sam's smitten: Sam's spied some sweetheart."

"Sentimental school-boy!" snarled Simon.

"Smitten! stop such stuff." Simon sent Sally's snuff-box spinning, seized Sally's scissors, smashed Sally's spectacles, scattering several spools. "Sneaking scoundrel! Sam's shocking silliness shall surcease." Scowling Simon stopped speaking, starting swiftly shopward; Sally sighed sadly. Summoning Sam, she spoke sweet sympathy. "Sam," said she, "sire seems singularly snappy; so, sonny, stop smoking, stop spending specie superfluously, stop sprucing so, stop singing serenades, stop short; sell saddles sensible; see Sophia Sofronia Spriggs soon; she's sprightly, she's stable—so solicit, sue, secure Sophia Sofronia speedily, Sam."

"So soon? so soon?" said Sam, standing stock still.

"So soon, surely," said Sally, smilingly. "Specially since sire shows such spirits."

So Sam, somewhat scared, sauntered slowly, shaking stupendously. Sam soliloquizes: "Sophia Sofronia Spriggs—Spriggs—Short—Sophia Sofronia Short—Samuel Short's spouse—sounds splendid! Suppose she should say, she shan't—she shan't!"

Soon Sam spied Sophia starching shirts; she saluted Sam smilingly. Sam stammered shockingly:

"Spl-spl-splendid summer season, Sophia."

"Somewhat sultry," suggested Sophia.

"Sar sartain, Sophia," said Sam. (Silence seventeen seconds).

"Selling saddles still, Sam?"

"Sar-sartain," said Sam, starting suddenly.

"Season's somewhat sudorific," said Sam, stealthily, staunching streaming sweat, shaking sensibly.

"Sartin," smiling significantly. "Sip some sweet sherbert, Sam." (Silence sixty seconds).

"Sire shot sixty snipe, Saturday," said Sophia.

"Sixty? sho!" said Sam. (Silence seventy-seven seconds).

"See sister Susan's sunflowers," said Sophia, socially, silencing such stiff silence.

Sophia's sprightly sauciness stimulated Sam strangely; so Sam suddenly spoke sentimentally: "Sophia, Susan's sunflowers seem saying, 'Samuel Short, Sofronia Spriggs, stroll serenely, seek some sequestered spot, some sylvan shade. Sparkling spring shall silence secret sighings, superangelic sylphs shall'"—Sophia snickered; so Sam stopped.

"Sophia," said Sam solemnly.

"Sam," said Sophia.

"Sophia, stop smiling. Sam Short's sincere. Sam's seeking some sweet spouse, Sophia."

Sophia stood silent.

"Speek, Sophia, speak! Such suspense speculates sorrow."

"Seek sire, Sam, seek sire."

So Sam sought sire Spriggs; sire Spriggs said sartin.

### A Fashionable Lady.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes the following recipe to make a woman of the period: Take ninety pounds of flesh and bones—but chiefly bones—wash clean, bore holes in the ears and cut off the small toes; bend the back to conform to the Grecian bend, the Boston dip, the kangaroo droop, the Saratoga slope, or the bull-frog break, as the taste inclines; then add three yards of linen, one hundred yards of ruffles, and seventy-five yards of edging, eighteen yards of dimity, one pair silk cotton hose with patent hip attachments, one pair of false calves, six yards flannel, embroidered; one pair balmoral boots with heels three inches high, four pounds of whalebones in strips, seventeen hundred and sixty yards of steel wire, three-quarters of a mile of tape, ten pounds of raw cotton or two wire hemispheres, one wire basket to hold a bushel, four copies of a New York paper (triple sheet), one hundred and fifty yards of silk or other dress goods, five hundred yards of point lace, fourteen hundred yards of fringe and other trimmings, twelve gross of buttons, one box pearl powder, one saucer of carmine and an old hare's foot, one bushel of false hair frizzled and fretted *a la* maniaque, one bundle of Japanese switches, with rats, mice, and other varmints; one peck of hairpins, one lace handkerchief, nine inches square, with patent holder, perfumed with ottar of roses, or sprinkled with nine drops of the "Blessed Baby" or "West End." Stuff the head with fashionable novels, ball tickets, play bills and wedding cards, some scandal, a great deal of lost time, and and a very little sage; add a half grain of common sense, three scruples of religion, and a modicum of modesty. Season with vanity and affectation and folly. Garnish with ear-rings, finger-rings, breast-pins, chains, bracelets, feathers, and flowers to suit the taste. Pearls and diamonds may be thrown in if you have them; if not, paste and pinchbeck from the dollar store will do.

Whirl all around in a fashionable circle, and stew by gaslight for six hours.

Great care should be taken that the thing is not overdone.

If it does not rise sufficiently, add more copies of a New York paper.

This dish is highly ornamental, and will do to put at the head of our table on grand occasions, but is not suitable for every day use at home, being very expensive and indigestible. It sometimes gives men the heartburn, and causes them to break, and is certain death to children.

### A Simple Remedy for Dandruff.

The following, from an article in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, written by Jno. L. Davis, is of interest to those who are troubled with dandruff in the hair:

"There are doubtless few persons, especially among gentlemen, who do not suffer from the inconvenience of dandruff. Physicians seem to consider it not of sufficient importance to engage their attention, and the poor victims are left either to practice their virtue of endurance, or for a cure, to try some of the many nostrums advertisced in the public prints.

The intolerable itching which frequently accompanies the troublesome complaint is not the only unpleasant feature, as to persons of any pretentions to neatness the appearance of the white scales on the coat collar and shoulders is very objectionable.

The writer during a number of years, after the different alcoholic solutions of castor oil and many other preparations without permanent benefit, and as a last resort, was led to adopt the plan of cleansing the scalp with borax and carbonate of potassa. This proved effectual, but after a persistent treatment of some months the hair became sensibly thinner, and perhaps would have soon disappeared altogether. The belief that dandruff arises from a disease of the skin, although physicians do not seem to agree on this point, and the knowledge that the use of sulphur is frequently attended with very happy results in such diseases, induced me to try it in my own case. A preparation of one ounce of flower of sulphur and one quart of water was made. The clear liquid was poured off, after the mixture had been repeatedly agitated during the intervals of a few hours, and the head was saturated with this every morning.

In a few weeks every trace of dandruff had disappeared, the hair became soft and glossy, and now, after a discontinuance of the treatment for eighteen months, there is no indication of the return of the disease I do not pretend to explain the *modus operandi* of the treatment, for it is well known that sublimated sulphur is almost or wholly insoluble, and the liquid

# The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

**Wednesday Morning, May 15, 1872.**


## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**General ULYSSES S. GRANT.**

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Adolph E. Borie, Phila. | J. M. Thompson, Butler.

REPRESENTATIVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Joseph A. Bonham. | 14. John Passmore. |
| 2. Marcus A. Davis. | 15. S. D. Freeman. |
| 3. G. Morrison Coates. | 16. Jesse Merrill. |
| 4. Henry Broom. | 17. Henry Oriady. |
| 5. Theo. M. Wilmer. | 18. Robert Bell. |
| 6. John M. Bromall. | 19. J. M, Thompson. |
| 7. Francis Shroder. | 20. Isaac Frazier. |
| 8, Mark H. Richards. | 21. Geo. W. Andrews. |
| 9. Edward H. Green. | 22. Henry Floyd. |
| 10. D. K. Shoemaker. | 23. John J. Gillepsie. |
| 11. Daniel R. Miller. | 24. James Patterson. |
| 12. Leander M. Morton. | 25. John W. Wallace. |
| 13. Theodore Strong. | 26. Charles C. Boyle. |

FOR GOVERNOR,

**Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,**

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

**Judge ULYSSES MERCUR,**

OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

**General HARRISON ALLEN,**

OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,

**GEN. HARRY WHITE, of Indiana,**
**GEN. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.**

*For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.*

Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. M'Allister, Centre; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

☞ It is reported that Judge Davis will retire from the field as the candidate for President of the Labor Reformers.

☞ Hon. R. Bruce Petriken, of this place, refused to permit his name to be used in connection with the nomination for Governor before the Labor Reform Convention.

☞ The Democratic National Executive Committee, which met in August Belmont's parlors, on Fifth Avenue, New York, on last Wednesday, resolved to hold a National Convention, in Baltimore, on the 9th of July.

☞ John Dougherty, Esq., of Mount Union, generally known as "Agitating John," has been placed on the Reform ticket for delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention. He is an honest and upright man, and would make an excellent member of the Convention.

☞ The public debt statement, for last month, is another strong argument for the re-election of Gen. Grant $12,588,088.62 have been paid again! This is awful!—The opposition must have this kind of thing stopped. If it don't soon stop there won't be any debt, and what then?

☞ The friends of woman suffrage throughout the State are requested to send their names, with post office address, to the office of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, No. 700 Arch st., Philadelphia. Those wishing to have documents sent them, or specimen copies of the Woman's Journal will be supplied.

☞ We have received a copy of Hon. R. M. Speer's speech on "The Tariff—Coal and Iron"—delivered in the House of Representatives, May 2d, which we consider a very fine production. The honorable gentleman has gone the full length—no Republican could go farther in support of our home industries. It is a strong bid for Republican votes.

☞ In another column will be found an account of the terrible calamity which has just befallen the pretty village of Somerset. Again the Fire Fiend has rendered hundreds houseless and reduced many who enjoyed comparative affluence to absolute want. Let our people take steps, at once, to give liberally to these suffering ones.

This will, sooner or later, be our fate if no steps are taken to prevent so sad a calamity.

☞ Hon. John Scott, we are pleased to note, is being prominently mentioned in connection with the Vice Presidential nomination. Mr. Scott's labors in behalf of the loyal people of the South and his successful advocacy of the interests of the laboring men of the entire country, as recently shown by his securing the passage of the bill admitting free of duty coffee and tea, unite in making him the strongest candidate yet mentioned for the second place on our ticket.—*Blair County Radical.*

☞ The Labor Reformers, numbering about fifty delegates, met in Convention at Williamsport, on Tuesday of last week, and proceeded to nominate a Labor Reform State ticket, as follows, viz: Governor, Hon. Wm. P. Schell, of Bedford county; Auditor General, Hon. Esaias Billingfelt, of Lancaster; Judge of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice James P. Thompson, of Philadelphia; and for Congressmen at large, J. W. Cake of Northumberland, and J. H. Hopkins of Allegheny.

These gentlemen are all well known to the people of the State. Hon. Wm. P. Schell has been a prominent Democrat for many years. He served two terms in the Lower House, one session of which he was elected speaker, and one term in the Senate. He is an excellent man and the Democrats will do well to second his nomination at Reading on the 30th inst. We expect Mr. Billingfelt to decline the honor extended to him, especially when he takes into consideration the Democratic company in which he has been placed. Chief Justice Thompson, the Pennsylvania Railroad's man, expects to get the nomination at Reading. He has been on the bench quite long enough for the people, if not for the railroad company. The Convention was run in the interest of the Democratic party, and consequently its nominations amount to nothing if they are not ratified at Reading.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

That letter written by Charles Francis Adams, in reference to the Cincinnati nomination, has decided the result of the presidential campaign of 1872. If David A. Wells had possessed judgment enough to have let Mr. Adams depart on his important mission to Geneva without being interrogated, he would undoubtedly have received the nomination for the Presidency by the Convention at Cincinnati. This would have given the Democratic party a man upon whom they could have united without a dissenting voice. He would have been a strong man, and one upon whom the Liberals and the Democrats, in their eagerness for victory, would have become a unit. But Mr. Adams was not in sympathy with the motives which governed the leaders in the Liberal movement, and very plainly advised his interrogator, Mr. Wells, to "draw out of that crowd." The wire-pullers in the Convention saw the "scowl upon the lip" and reluctantly withdrew their support of Mr. Adams in favor of Horace Greeley, thus changing the final result in November from a possibility of success, into a certainty of failure.

After the surprise that seized all parties in politics at Greeley's nomination had subsided, a very general feeling was manifested in the Democratic ranks, to take up the Cincinnati nominee as the Democratic candidate. The leading Democratic paper in New York and in Washington wrote up Mr. Greeley's excellent virtues and portrayed his fitness to represent not only the Liberals but also the great Democracy in the presidential campaign. The rebel Democracy of the South were almost a unit in his favor, and even August Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, when interviewed by Ben Wood, expressed himself as being favorably inclined toward Mr. Greeley.

While the indications were increasing that the Cincinnati nominee would be the choice of the Democracy, the time came round (Monday of last week) for the meeting of the National Democratic Committee. The meeting took place in Mr. Belmont's parlors in New York, and although the deliberations of those present as to the propriety of uniting with the Liberals have been withheld from the public, a sudden change has taken place in the tone of the Democratic press toward Mr. Greeley. He is in fact repudiated with an emphasis that cannot be mistaken. The Democratic Convention will meet at Baltimore on the 9th of July and a candidate will be selected from their own ranks, without any reference to Greeley and the Liberal Republican movement.

So the nominations at Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Baltimore will each give us a presidential candidate. The Democrats base their chances of success upon the Cincinnati movement, which they say will divide the Republican party and enable them to march triumphantly into the White House and Departments, and assume control of the Government of the nation. But those who live until after the Philadelphia and Baltimore nominations have been made, will see the apparent support extended to the Greeley faction melt away under the decision of an intelligent public. The scheme was conceived in sin and begotten in iniquity, and it will go down with the finger of scorn pointed at it, and the warning voice to "draw out of that crowd" raised against it by every honest voter from Maine to Oregon. Not all the sugar-coated oratory of Schurz, the sophistry of Gratz Brown and his free traders, nor the pleadings of that deluded old man Greeley, will induce the people to believe that a change is needed in the Administration. President Grant and his Cabinet have been a wonderful success, at which all the other great powers stand amazed and express their surprise. And having done well in the past, the public will express their approval through the ballot boxes at the elections in November next.

The Democrats will make a strenuous effort, but their day, like that of the federals, and later of the whigs, has passed away. They are without a single issue. All the old ones have died out, and no new ones have been incorporated into their creed. They have lost not only the enthusiasm but even the sympathy of the body politic; and until they can guarantee to the country something that will eclipse the splendid achievements of the Republican party, they can hope for nothing beyond signal defeat in a presidential contest.

Without laying any claims to prophetical inspiration, after a careful and impartial survey of the field, we have no hesitation in pronouncing that the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention will be the next President of the United States, and *that nominee will be* GENERAL GRANT.

## THE AMERICAN "CASE."

The attitude of England and the United States toward each other have become changed within a few days. All the facts of the more recent correspondence between the governments of those two countries, in reference to the pending controversy, have not been divulged. Enough is known however to convince the candid mind that England is attempting to play an ignoble game in reference to the American "case" prepared for presentation to the Geneva Tribunal.

It will be remembered that when the High Joint Commission met at Washington, the Commissioners on the part of the United States reported to the Commissioners of the other party that a claim for indirect or consequential damages would be presented for consideration and action. The English Commissioners declined to receive or act upon this claim. They were not withdrawn; but to meet the case it was agreed, and so stated in the preamble, and in the Treaty, that a Tribunal should be created to which ALL claims for damages might be referred for adjudication. The Treaty is clear upon this point.

The American "case" was prepared and sent to England, and was several weeks in the hands of the British Government before any objection was made to its contents. But the Tory or opposition party, in looking round for materials with which to harrass the Gladstone Ministry, seized upon this claim which they believed could be made a fitting apple of discord with which to remove Mr. Gladstone from office. Then the public press of London was instigated to take up our "case" and in an angry tone denounced its provisions. Gladstone saw his danger, professed indignation, and declared that the claim was not in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, and must be withdrawn. The American Government received a telegram upon the subject, followed by a remonstrance, more in detail, by the next English mail. A reply was forwarded to England that the "case" could not be withdrawn, and pointing to the fact that the Tribunal was the proper authority to decide not only upon the award but upon the admissability of the claim itself. This ought to have been satisfactory to all parties; but it was not. England demanded and insisted upon the withdrawal of the claim, or she would withdraw from the Tribunal. Here was a dead lock which, in plain English, grew out of sheer stubbornness, and threatened the destruction of the Treaty itself.

Here the matter rested for some weeks. In the meantime, the counter cases of each country were prepared, and, according to contract, exchanged for examination at Geneva. The English counter case was offered, and received by our representative, under protest, and the demand to withdraw the claim for indirect damages was still made.

After mature deliberation the American Government, to save the Treaty itself, agreed to accept a proposition from Great Britain "to waive or abandon our claim for indirect or consequential damages, in case Great Britain shall unite with us in recognizing this *as a principle*, to be respected in all future cases of international reclamation." This was reasonable. It reverses the policy the American Government desired to establish in international law; but it fixes a principle, or settles an unsettled and very important point.

But England declines to accede to this proposition, and insists that the claims shall be withdrawn unconditionally! This would leave the question as to liability, in all similar cases in the future, open and unsettled.

There the matter stands. The country is becoming aroused and indignant upon the subject, and the State Department at Washington is daily receiving letters from influential parties in all parts of the country, asking that no surrender be made until England manifests a disposition to yield to concessions that will admit of an honorable adjustment of the question.

## A MANLY LETTER.

We direct special attention to the subjoined explicit letter of Hon. Ulysses Mercur, the Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. It is well and clearly expressed. No words of ours are necessary to show that the writer is deserving of the support of the Republican party and of the confidence of all the people of Pennsylvania:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1872.

*Col. H. J. Reeder, President Republican State Convention:*

SIR—Your letter informing me that I have been unanimously nominated for Judge of the Supreme Bench by the Republican State Convention, held in Harrisburg on the 10th inst., is just received.

I duly appreciate the honorable and responsible position of Justice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The multifarious rights of more than three and a half millions of people may be subjected to his judicial action.

I accept the nomination. If the people ratify the action of the convention I trust that no act of mine shall ever lessen the traditional confidence and esteem in which the judiciary of our State has ever been held by the bar and by the people.

With sentiments of the highest consideration for yourself and the convention which you represent, I remain, yours truly,

ULYSSES MERCUR

☞ The following bill relating to bounties has just become a law, viz:

AN ACT in relation to Bounties.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician and artificer who enlisted into the military service of the United States prior to July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, under the proclamation of the President of the United States of May third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the orders of the War Department in pursuance thereof, and was actually mustered before August sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, into any regiment, company or battery, which was accepted by the War Department under such proclamation and orders, shall be paid the full bounty of one hundred dollars, under and by virtue of the said proclamation and orders of the War Department, in force at the time of such enlistment and prior to July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one: *Provided*, That the same has not already been paid.

Approved—April 22, 1872.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

*Dead-Lock on the Alabama Claim "Case"—The Tariff in Congress—Baseless Rumors—Grant, Boutwell, Hale—New Civil Service Rules—Official Books and Papers Burned.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1872.

PROBABLE ABANDONMENT OF THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The dead-lock between the British and the American Governments in reference to our "case" will, it is now feared, result in the abandonment of the entire Treaty. The President and Secretary of State, under the approval of the Cabinet, have made propositions to England to modify or change the "case;" and they have asked for a proposal from England which would establish a principle by which nations could be governed in the future. But according to the latest accounts England declines to listen to any modification or change in the American "case" short of an unconditional surrender of the claim for indirect damages. And there the matter rests. The subject was under consideration at the Cabinet meeting on Friday, but there is no possibility or intention of yielding to the extraordinary demand of England, and the subject was left as it was when taken up. Secretary Fish is urged by correspondents in all parts of the country not to yield up our right in the case, let the consequence be what it may.

THE TARIFF.

The House is daily debating the questions of tariffs and taxes; but have not yet made any material charges in either. In fact the larger reductions in the future revenues, caused by the transfer of tea and coffee to the free list, leaves but a small margin for reductions of the duty on other articles, and it is pretty evident now that the reductions contemplated on manufactures will not be made, or if at all, only to a very limited extent. Mr. Scott's bold venture in pressing the removal of duties from tea and coffee, was a magnificent achievement in favor of protection to home industries, as it will preserve intact the tariff upon articles of manufacture that under other circumstances would have had the duties materially reduced. It was a move most decidedly in the interest of the working classes, and by them will be duly appreciated. So far the free traders have been defeated on all sides during the present session of Congress, and outside of legislation they have met with even greater disaster in the nomination for their Moses of one of the ablest and most conscientious and determined protectionists in the whole country.

BASELESS RUMORS.

The supporters of the Cincinnati nomination have promulgated a story that the friends of President Grant will not allow his name to go before the Philadelphia Convention. There is not a single syllable of truth in the story. At that great assembly of Republicans President Grant will undoubtedly receive a re-nomination, and will be elected in November, as a just endorsement and a mark of gratitude by the people, for his great success in the past, first as a soldier, and later as Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Another rumor, of similar origin, is to the effect that Secretary Boutwell is preparing to hand over his portfolio to the President, and take his final departure from the Treasury Department. This, too, is simply a canard. Mr. Boutwell has been eminently successful, and he is one of the very last men that President Grant would think of sparing from his cabinet.

The Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, whose editor has just returned from the Cincinnati Convention, has started a report that Charles Hale, Assistant Secretary of State, has tendered his resignation, and that if he had not done so he would have been removed. It is barely possible that such is the fact, but the general impression on the public mind here in the absense of positive information, is that the report is incorrect.

IN WORKING ORDER.

The new rules of the Civil Service go into operation to-day, in all the Government Departments in Washington, and will soon be applied throughout the different States.

OFFICIAL PAPERS BURNED.

By the fire at Somerset, Pa., which destroyed half the town, all the books and official papers of the revenue office were destroyed. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has sent a messenger from Washington to investigate and report.

N. H. P.

## From Southern Nebraska.

FALLS CITY, May 3, 1872.

*Dear Journal:*—I have intended, for some time, to pen you a few lines from our State. I will now undertake the task. I will give you a brief description of the season. The spring has been later than usual. Fields are once more covered with grain. Farmers have plowed up most of the ground that had been in winter grain, which was principally killed by the severity of the weather, and sowed spring grain, which is looking very well. We have splendid growing weather at present—everything looks flourishing. From the appearance now fruit will be plenty where there are bearing trees. Fruit, as a general thing, does very well in this part of the State. This is a second Egypt for corn; in traveling along the road you can see thousands and thousands of bushels of corn cribbed in rail pens, which is only bringing, at present, twenty cents a bushel. Corn will be a better price once there is more competition in the transportation of the produce. We are now expecting a line of road from St. Louis to Omaha, which will penetrate this State on the south and run north, in the eastern part of the State.

This is a very good grazing country, and stock is always in demand, and prices generally good for all kinds.

Land is yet cheap but is not likely to stay so very long, as emigration is pretty strong from all parts of the world. Raw land in our county, and several others around us, sells from ten to fifteen dollars per acre, but there is land in the State selling at government prices, some to homestead and some to preempt; soldiers that served a certain length of time in the union army now have a very good chance to get themselves homes, which opportunity I think they should embrace. Some of our eastern friends think that favorable reports of this western country is all a romance, but such is not the case. This, in a few years, will no doubt equal any of its sister States in population, civilization, enterprise and art. The towns and cities are of the most rapid growth. Falls City, our county seat, two years ago, had only about three hundred inhabitants, while it now numbers about fifteen hundred. There are others that are of still more rapid growth. Most of the old river towns have gone down; some places where there were towns and villages ten years ago the Missouri river now has its course. I must say I think the Missouri river is one of the most treacherous streams on the American continent. It is expected to be higher this summer than it has been for a number of years on account of the deep snows in the mountains. There is fear along the river of the loss of much property, both of public and private character. Some of the best river farms go into the river every year. It is also presumed that the railroad will be more or less injured by the rise this season.

I almost neglected to say anything about our schools. People seem to be very much interested in the education of the youth of the state, as regards having them comfortably arranged, but the school system and school law I think very inferior to that of Pennsylvania. You, likely, will be tired of this lengthy letter. I will close. I. W. F.

## SOMERSET IN ASHES!

## HALF THE TOWN BURNED!

## Only One Store Left in the Place!

## LOSS A MILLION OF DOLLARS!

The telegraph has already conveyed to you intelligence of the terrible calamity which befel Somerset. Some of the details will prove interesting to the readers of the *Commercial*. The fire originated in a stable in front of the Keim Foundry, at 4 P. M. on Thursday. In a few minutes the two adjoining stables were in a blaze, and the unusually violent wind blowing at the time, in a few minutes carried sparks and blazing shingles over the business portion of the town, and the fire became general.

The origin of the fire by some attributed to sparks from the Keim Foundry, falling on the stable. A gentleman who was on the ground at the time says three adjoining stables burst into flames at the same moment, and unhesitatingly attributes it to incendiarism. Every business house is destroyed except Holderbaum's grocery, every hotel except the Barnett House, both the printing offices and the Presbytorian and Lutheran churches.

In a large number of cases the stores were used at the same time as residences and many, in fact the majority, of the losses represent all the owners had.

Goods were removed from the houses to be destroyed in the streets, or in some cases to be carried off by miscreants to the country. Scarcely anything was saved, the complete destruction effected being one remarkable feature.

Said a young man who forgot that he had lost all, "My old father, rich at noon yesterday, hadn't a dollar at night, and with his two daughters, had to beg a floor to lie on last night—and he eighty four years old."

Another said, "Beside Chicago this will appear small, but we won't get help, but God knows we need it,—it was all we had." Yet there was no needless complaining, and all tried to smile and talk cheerfully and hopefully of the future. None can appreciate the scene unless they stand with a father looking on the ruins with his family, not a dollar or a mouthful to eat in the world and cheerfully say, "It will all come right."

The following buildings were destroyed in the order named. The dwellings of Messrs. Huntsecker and Bear, the grocery store of W. W. Davis & Bro., cabinet shop of W. B. Coffroth, with his fine block on Main street, including Flick's Washington House and the Odd Fellows' Hall; D. S. Knee's hotel; Samuel Pile's dwelling house; Noah Casebeer's tinware establishment; store and dwelling of A. J. Casebeer & Co.; Sayer & Conover's hotel, the Rose House. Here the fire crossed Turkeyfoot street and swept away the finest establishment in the place, that of Knabbe & Sutton; J. H. Miller's stove store; the post-office, kept by Mrs. Ogle; the banking house and dwelling of M. A. Sanner & Co.; the Glade House, a large hotel; then the dwellings of H. F. Schell, F. J. Kooser, Dr. E. M. Kimmell and Mrs. Wilson. Leaping across the street, the flames lapped up the properties of Mrs. Chorpenning Neff and George Chorpenning; the drug store of Dr. A. G. Miller; Hiffley & Bro.'s clothing store; G. W. Benford,s drug store; J. H. Zimmerman's shoe store; the Bear Mansard block was also completely destroyed, including the library and photograph galary of W. H. Welfley and the large grocery store of C. E. Rhoads & Co. Next went the banking house of Schell & Kimmel, R. G. Parker's store, and the entire block ending with the Lutheran church, also the law offices of A. J. Colburn, S. Gaither, Val. Hay, W. H. Postlewaite and others; Marshal's and Pisel's stores, and the dwelling of Mr. Stutzman; the variety store of Mrs. J. S. Hinchman; A. Dennison's saddlery establishment, the dwellings of H. C. Benitz, J. U. Kimmel, John Knabbe, Cyrus Myers, Mrs. Ankeny and Samuel. Thence the fire spread to the fine large building occupied by H. C. Benitz, J. F. Blymyer, A. H. Coffroth, J. L. Pugh, County Superintendent, and the elegantly furnished lodge room of the Masonic fraternity; Mrs. M. D. Tredwell's millinery store, and a barber shop. Mr. Isaac Hugus' dwelling, one of the old landmarks of the town, which was built nearly seventy years ago, next melted away in the fervent heat. Both of our newspaper offices, the *Herald* and *Democrat*, with their presses and material, were destroyed, the loss on them being some $30,000. The presbyterian church was also burned, and the dwellings of Michael Keipner and D. S. Weand, and an engine house.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

## United States Laws.

[OFFICIAL.]

## LAWS

OF THE

## UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 17.]

AN ACT to constitute Shreveport, in the State of Louisana, a port of delivery

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Shreveport in the State of Louisana, shall be, and is hereby constituted a port of delivery, within the collection district of New Orleans; and there shall be appointed a deputy collector of customs, to reside at said port, who shall recieve a salary, to be determined by the Secreary of the Treasury, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Approved, March 1, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 18.]

AN ACT to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph, Missouri.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled*, That it shall be lawful for "The St. Joseph Bridge Building Company," a corporation organized for that purpose under the general corporation laws of the State of Missouri, to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at or near Saint Joseph, Missouri, and to on and over said bridge railway tracks for the more perfect connection of any and all railways that are now, or which may hereafter be, constructed to the Missouri river at or near Saint Joseph, or to the river on the opposite of the same, near Saint Joseph; and build, erect, and lay on and over said bride ways for wagons, vehicles of all kinds, and for the transit of animals, and to provide ways for foot passengers, and to keep up, and maintain, and operate said bridge for the purposes aforesaid; and that when said bridge is constructed, all trains of all railroads terminating at said river, and on the opposite side thereof, at or near Saint Joseph, Missouri, shall be allowed to cross said bridge for reasonable compensation, to be made to the owners of the same, under the limitations and conditions hereafter named. The owners of said bridge may also charge and receive reasonable compensation or tolls for the transit over the said bridge of all wagons, carriages vehicles, animals, and foot-passengers,

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of person or persons, or corporation building the same, be built as a draw bridge, with a pivot or other form of draw, or with unbroken or continuous spans; *Provided*, That if the same shall be made of unbroken continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than three hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parralled with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And Provided also*, That if a bridge shall be built under this act as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet; and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river: *And provided also* That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the permanent spans of said bridge, except when trains are passing over the same, but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains: *And provided further*, That the corporation building said bridge may, if not unauthorized by the provisions of its charter of incorporation, enter upon the banks of said river, either above or below the point of the location of said bridge, for a distance of seven miles, and erect and maintain break-waters or use such other means as may be necessary to make a channel for said river, and confine the flow of the water to a permanent channel, and to do whatever may be necessary to accomplish said object, but shall not impede or obstruct the navigation of the said river; and all plans for such works or erections upon the banks of the river shall first be submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval,

SEC. 3. That any bridge built under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and said shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munition of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge.

SEC 4 That in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to the free navigation of the Missouri river, at or near the crossing of said bridge, and caused or alleged to be caused thereby, the cause shall be commenced and triedat the district courts of either judicial districts of Missouri or Kansas in which the said bridge or any portion of such obstruction touches; and the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstruction to the navigation of said river by the construction of said bridge is hereby expressly reserved, and all such alterations, when required by law, shall be made at the expense of said bridge company; and the plan on which such bridge is intended to be built, and shall be first submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 5. That the Saint Joseph Bridge Building Company, after the passage of this act, shall not have the right to assign the charter which said company now holds by assignment from the Saint Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, and which was granted to said last-named company by virtue of an act of Congress, approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, to any other company, person, or persons; nor shall said bridge building company be permitted, under the said charter so obtained as aforesaid, from the Saint Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, to construct any other bridge than the one now being constructed at Saint Joseph Missouri.

Approved, March 5 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 19.]

AN ACT to provide for the admission of paintings, statuary, and photographs for exhibition free of duty.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all paintings, statuary, and photographic pictures imported into the United States for exhibition or by any association duly authorized under the laws of the United States or any state for the promotion and encouragement of science, art, or industry, and not intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as are now imposed by law upon any and all of such articles as shall not be re-exported within six months after such importation.

Approved, March 5, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 20.]

AN ACT transferring certain powers and duties to the Department of Justice, and providing a seal therefor.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all and singular the powers conferred and duties enjoined by existing laws upon the Secretary of the Interior relating to the imprisonment or discharge of convicted offenders against the laws of the United States, or to the reform school and jail in the District of Columbia, be, and the same are hereby, transferred to the Department of Justice.

SEC. 2. That the seal heretofore provided for the office of the Attorney General shall be the seal of the Department of Justice, with such change in the device as the President of the United States shall approve, and all books, papers, documents and records in said Department of Justice may be copied and certified under seal in the same manner as those in the State Department, and with the same force and effect.

Approved, March 5, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 21.]

AN ACT supplementary to the act entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint one agent and three assistant agents, who shall be charged with the management of the seal fisheries in Alaska, and the performance of such other duties as may be assigned to them by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said agent shall receive the sum of ten dollars each day, one assistant agent the sum of eight dollars each day, and two assistant agents the sum of six dollars each day while so employed; and they shall also be allowed their necessary traveling expenses in going to and returning from Alaska, for which expense vouchers shall be presented to the proper accounting officers of the treasury, and such expenses shall not exceed in the aggregate six hundred dollars each in any one year: *Provided*, That such agents shall never be interested, directly or indirectly, in any lease of the right to take seals, nor in any proceeds nor profits thereof, neither as owner, agent, partner, or otherwise

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to erect a dwelling-house upon each of the islands of St. Paul and St. George, for the use of said agents, the cost of both not to exceed six thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. That the said agents be, and they are hereby, empowered to administer oaths in all cases relating to the service of the United States, and to take testimony in Alaska for the use of the government in any matter concerning the public revenues.

Approved, March 6, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 22.]

AN ACT amending the act approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act relating to pensions."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the second section of the act of Congress approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act relating to pensions," be amended by inserting after the word "commission," in said section, the words "or was at some naval station."

Approved, March 5, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE.—No. 23.]

AN ACT to repeal the paragraphs of Schedule C of the internal revenue act imposing taxes on canned meats, fish, and certain other articles.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passage of this act so much of Schedule C of the internal revenue acts as imposes a tax on any can, bottle, or other single package containing meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, sirups, prepared mustard, jams, or jellies," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 5, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE.—No. 24.]

AN ACT to amend section thirty-five of an act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the privileges of the act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and are hereby, extended to the port of Toledo in the State of Ohio.

Approved, March 5, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 43.]

AN ACT for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States Steamer "Kearsarge."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of money hereafter to be appropriated, to Rear Admiral John A. Winslow, and the officers and crew belonging to the United States steamer "Kearsarge," while engaged in the capture and destruction of the vessel called the "Alabama," on the nineteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, the same being estimated value thereof, to be distributed to the officers and crew attached to the "Kearsarge" at the date above named according to the pay of the ship at the time, and to be in lieu of the bounty authorized by the eleventh section of the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to regulate prize proceedings, and so forth:" *Provided*, That no money shall be paid to the assignee of any of said officers or crew, entitled to receive the same, but only to himself in person, or to his wife, or to his personal representatives, excluding any such assignee: *And provided further*, That if any of the officers or crew of said United States steamer "Kearsarge" shall have received the bounty provided for by the said section eleven of the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the same shall be deducted from the amount to be paid to such officer or seaman under this act.

Approved, April 17, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 44.]

AN ACT to change the boundaries of the collection district of Brazos de Santiago, in the State of Texas.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the county of Starr, now forming a part of the collection district of Corpus Christi, in the State of Texas, shall be detached therefrom and annexed to the collection district of Brazos de Santiago, and form a part of said district in said State.

Approved, April 17, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE.—No. 45.]

AN ACT to authorize William C. Jardine to make application to the Commissioner of Patents for the issue of a patent for his improvement in brake and rest for carts.

Whereas William C. Jardine's application for improvement in brake and rest for carts was passed for issue September eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, but by the neglect of his agent application and payment for the issue of the same was not made within the time required by law: Therefore,

*Be it enacted in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That William C. Jardine be authorized to make application to the Commissioner of Patents be authorized to issue a patent for the same if he should deem it right and proper: *Provided*, That such application be made and the proper fees be paid within one year from the passage of this act, anything in the proviso contained in the thirty-fifth section of the act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the laws relating to patents and copyrights" approved July eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy, to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That the issue of such patent shall not effect the right to use said patented improvement of any person who, since the seventh day of of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and prior to the approval of this act, may have procured, and at the time of such approval shall be using, said patented improvement.

Approved, April 17, 1872.


## New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.—The public are hereby notified that at a Sheriff's sale of the personal property of Solomon K. Strouser, on the 5th day of February, 1872, we purchased the following articles: 4 horses, 1 four horse wagon, 1 log wagon, 4 sets of harness and 1 log chain, and have allowed the same to remain in his possession. All persons are therefore cautioned against meddling in any way with the said property. KENDIG & HOSTETTER.

May 15, 1872-2t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Joseph Peck, will attend to that duty, at his office, in Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons having claims on said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.

R. A. ORBISON,
Auditor.

14may3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—
[*Estate of Wm. J. Householder, dec'd.*]

Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, living in Huntingdon, on the estate of Wm. J. Householder, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd., persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

S. B. CHANEY,
Executor.

15may-

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., May 13, 1872. When called for say "advertised" and give date.

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss Felcitas Cobe, | Rev John Kinsey, |
| Mrs. R J Cassatt, | Elizabeth Plummer, |
| H S Cogley, | Melvina Steel, |
| John C Davis, | Alfred Snyder, |
| Calvin Davis, | Stephen D Stiles, |
| Philip Pelikat, | Ettie Watron, |
| Maria C Decker, | Jas Wiley, |
| Katharins Fegley, | Jno Winters, |
| Geo W Fleck, | E J Weston, |
| Hosea Hill, | J W Weston. |

BRICE X. BLAIR,
Postmaster.

GREAT DISCOVERY!
*KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.*

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or intestines, such as Constipations, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture. Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE and free from Alc

# The Huntingdon Journal.

**Wednesday Morning, May 15, 1872.**

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.


## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

STANDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

JUNIATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

MOUNT HOR CAMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

ARRAPAHOE TRIBE, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

POST 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

TOWN COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each month.

HUNTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

HUNTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

THE WEBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

HUNTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLANNETT. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'HALLORAN. Services first three Sabbaths in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNISER. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

### Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

On a high—The mercury.

The pic nic season is at hand.

Altoona's police matters are lively.

Oil has been found near Kittanning.

Burglars are operating in Mifflin county.

Popular—Our Dolly Varden style of type.

Dolly Vardens of all kinds at Henry & Co's.

The Johnstown *Democrat* has been enlarged.

Several circusses are traveling thitherward.

The mosquito brigade is coming to the front.

The cellar of the new depot is being excavated.

Still has an upward tendency—The price of grain.

The juveniles have opened the swimming season.

Locals are as scarce as honest Democratic politicians.

Stoves down and carpets up, is the cry of housekeepers.

New buildings are going up in every quarter of the town.

Dolly Varden hash is the latest boarding-house novelty.

Sun-downs and other warm weather fixins are now visible.

The man with the bear and pole is traveling in this direction.

Quite a number of new buildings are going up in Mount Union.

Largely attended—The convention of school directors, last week.

"Wearing of the green"—The woods around the ancient borough."

Henry & Co. know how to advertise and they do business accordingly.

Flourishing—The lodge of colored Sons of Temperance, in this place.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL, the best and cheapest paper in the county.

A new book and stationery store is about to be opened up in this place.

Virulent cases of Spring fever were numerous during the late hot weather.

The cheapest place to buy your goods is from those who advertise liberally.

Neat, but not gaudy—Rash Fisher's iron fence in front of his new residence.

In full blast—Corbin's ice cream saloon and restaurant. It is doing a brisk trade.

More numerous than profitable—The destruction of oil trains on the rail road.

The Republican State Central Committee will meet in Harrisburg to-day, 15th inst.

It is reported that one ward in Hollidaysburg contains four candidates for Congress.

Mr. Thomas Burchinell is repairing and beautifying his residence at "Cottage Grove."

On his pins again—Mr. Keefer, the gentlemanly General Freight Agent of the H. & B. T. R. R.

Our brickmakers are busy. We learn that one yard has orders for a million bricks this season.

Our neighbor of the *Monitor* has put his house in order for the reception of his new power press.

A valuable cow, belonging to Mrs. J. P. Anderson, of this place, choked to death one night last week.

Candidates for nomination at the coming August Convention are on the move; they are exceedingly clever.

The Red Mens' parade, at Lancaster, on Wednesday last, is said to have been a large and splendid affair.

John M. Bailey, Esq., is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. G. B. Armitage has broken ground for the erection of a store room on the corner of Fourth and Mifflin streets.

S. E. Henry has added a very neat and convenient spring house, to his beautiful residence on Washington street.

Our stores are filled with nice goods. You can find out who sells the cheapest by consulting our advertising columns.

Will Decoration Day be observed in this place? We hear of no arrangements being perfected for its proper observance.

A Western editor describes a Dolly Varden dress as an animated, old-fashioned window curtin, thrown over a red brick wall.

The schools are about to look up in Huntingdon county. The salary of the Superintendent has been increased to $1000.

A young lady in passing another should not turn around to see what the other wears, because the other is engaged in doing the same thing.

The last question that has troubled philosophers is this: Which causes a girl most pleasure, to hear herself praised or another girl run down?

The good health of our town, last week, has been attributed to the absence of our disciples of Esculapius attending the Medical Convention in Philadelphia.

The timbers of the main tower on the new Presbyterian church are in their place, making the distance one hundred and fifty feet from the ground to the top.

We found a Labor Reform candidate, at Mt. Union, the other day, practicing what the disciples of Labor Reform preach, but he was awfully down on eggs.

Reform M'Clure, the bridge burner, and the Tycoon of Pennsylvania Liberalism, has been appointed Chairman of the State Committee of the Labor Reformers.

The Chairman of the School Directors' Convention no doubt thought he had a hard road to travel" but he had the satisfaction of knowing that it was—well *Dun!*

The season for being killed by base ball opens a little late this year, but a satisfactory report has been received from Racine. Age twelve. Hot liner. In the stomach.

We hear it rumored that Mr. Henry Leister has in contemplation the erection of a first-class hotel building near the site of the union depot. We hope the rumor is well founded.

M. B. Massey, Esq., received quite a number of votes for Auditor General, in the Labor Reform Convention. We are glad to know that Huntingdon county politicians are looking up.

A cotemporary says the wheat crop promises well, notwithstanding the *rust*. A little early for rust, eh? That fellow should tell us "what he knows about farming." It wouldn't take him long.

The bridge at the coal warf was almost torn away, one day last week, by an engine starting before the chute was raised. A new freight car had the roof torn off and the timbers supporting the bridge were badly shattered.

A citizen of Bellefonte is erecting a new church, in this place, which will cost $40,000 or $50,000, nevertheless the *Watchman* says that the new depot will be the first new thing this place will have had in a million of years. Such are the thanks our people get for going from home to find people to do their building.

Huntingdon is to have a new $13,000 depot. And it will be about the first new thing that poor old relic of by gone ages has had for a million of years.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Twenty-five thousand, please. The person who would locate the Stonerstown bridge between this place and Mt. Union is not likely to be accepted as very good authority in regard to the progress of Huntingdon.

The new temporary track, avoiding the trestle on the Broad Top is equal to all the demands of the road, and a thousand times safer and less scary than the old balloon up in the clouds. The bugaboo is out of the way now. Hurrah for Broad Top!

There were at least twenty school directors who concluded $800 were sufficient salary for a Superintendent of Common Schools, of Huntingdon county. It was thought there would be only six and they would hail from Tell, but there were a "few more of the same sort left."

Our Paul met with a mishap, while out buggy riding, on Tuesday evening of last week. While turning the corner at Fifth and Hill streets, one of the wheels collapsed and spilt the occupants of the buggy out upon the ground. A few bruises and a new wheel resulted from the accident.

THE nobbiest Hats in town, are at Henry & Co's. 8--2t

THE REAL ENTERPRISE OF HUNTINGDON.—*Henry & Co's. Mammoth Store, and other business.*—We have thought several times, within the last year, of penning brief scetches of the principal places of business, in Huntingdon, and especially of those whose proprietors patronize the JOURNAL liberally, but while our intentions were good yet our disposition to get at the enterprise was deficient, nor did we feel the proper spirit aroused within us until we visited the Mammoth Store of Henry & Co., a few days ago, and under the inspiration of the astonishing enterprise there exhibited to us, we seated ourself to pen this, the first sketch, whether we shall pen more will depend very much upon how the "spirit moves" us.

The Mammoth Storeroom, occupied by this firm, was completed in the year 1863 by Lloyd & Henry, of Hollidaysburg. It is about 100 feet in length and 50 feet wide, built between the canal and railroad, at a point where Hill street crosses those improvements, so as to load and unload from both. Mr. Lloyd subsequently transferred his interest, and the firm became Henry & Miller. Mr. Henry, one of the original parties, remaining in. A few months later and the firm again changed to S. E. Henry & Co. The new firm consisted of S. E. Henry, Maj. Wm. F. Johnston and Capt. Thos. S. Johnston. These parties run a very heavy business for several years, when the firm again changed,—Maj. Johnston retiring. The firm, if we remember correctly, was then organized as it now stands: S. E. Henry, T. S. Johnston, S. H. Isenberg and B. F. Isenberg.

This firm does the principal Forwarding and Commission business done at this point. During the last year they have not shipped and handled less than 12,000 tons of gas, semi-bituminous, and anthracite coals, fire clay, blooms, metal, stone, lumber, &c., &c. They have about 600 yards of railroad siding, a line of fourteen canal boats and extensive wharfage. Their canal shipments are very heavy at present, as they are delivering at Danville great quantities of iron ore, taken out at New Pleasant Grove, and other points along the line of the Broad Top Railroad. They also supply Wilksbarre, Scranton, Carbondale, Danville, Lock Haven, and Huntingdon with gas coal. They keep six persons constantly employed in their Mammoth Store where they wholesale and retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Hardware, Queensware, Oils, Paints, Salt, Glass, Lumber, Shingles, &c., &c. We suppose their business in this branch alone will amount to $150,000 a year.

They are also proprietors of Warrior Ridge Steam Mills, located on the banks of the canal, in Portstown, where they grind annually not less than 60,000 bushels of wheat. In fact they are prepared to meet every want that a man can desire in an ordinary every-day life. No wonder that such enterprise is appreciated by our citizens and that they are so well sustained in all their efforts to supply the necessities of those around them.

Mr. Henry has, within the last few years, built a very handsome private residence, on Washington street, in West Huntingdon, which is the especial favorite of everybody. Besides this he has built, and is about completing several very handsome houses for sale on Mifflin street.

Men who endeavor to build up the town and to meet all its requirements as these men do cannot help but be clever fellows and such as we recommend them to the very few who do not know them. To those who do know them it is unnecessary.

The only way to succeed in any business is to "push it."

GREAT rush for New Goods at the Mammoth Store of Henry & Co. 8- 2t

SCHOOL DIRECTORS' CONVENTION.—*S. M. M'Neil elected Superintendent—Salary raised to* $1000.—The Directors of the various boroughs and townships of Huntingdon county, met in the Court House, in this place, at 1.30 o'clock, on last Tuesday, the 7th inst., agreeably to a notice given by the retiring County Superintendent, and proceeded to business by the selection of David Dun, Esq., as Chairman, and Messrs. Isenberg and Tussey as Secretaries. After the perfection of the roll the salary, for the incoming Superintendent, was fixed at $1000. This displayed a little more appreciation of the office than has heretofore characterized this kind of Conventions in this county, but the salary is still too low for the labor to be performed. The only way to get good men is to pay them. If you want a good lawyer, a preacher or mechanic, you must pay them good wages. The fellow you can employ for a trifle is generally the veriest slouch.

Messrs. Atkinson, White, M'Divitt, M'Neal and Baker were placed in nomination for Superintendent, and on the third ballot Mr. M'Neil was declared elected over Mr. White. The result was one that we had no right to expect. Mr. M'Neil is a very young man with consequently very little experience as a teacher, and much less as an educator, and besides this he is an uncompromising Democrat, and as such was supported by the Democratic party in preference to Mr. White. If the Republican party wanted to go out of its way to elect a Democrat it ought, at least, to have elected somebody better qualified than was offered from its own ranks. Huntingdon county Republicans do some very queer things. Both Mr. Atkinson and Mr. White have fully as good, if not better qualifications, than Mr. M'Neil and two or three years experience to his one, and yet they were set aside.

If Mr. M'Neil desires to avoid sharp criticism, in the future, we advise him to proceed at once to put some life into the schools, to drill up a corps of teachers and to generally revolutionize the present condition of affairs. Huntingdon county is twenty years behind many of her sister counties of the Commonwealth in school matters, and Mr. M'Neil can only remedy this state of affairs by doing nothing else but talking school, teaching school, pushing school, from one year's end to the other—it is his business. He is paid for it, and upon his shoulders hangs the responsibility, and we intend to see that he performs his duty.

CURRY'S WOOLEN FACTORY BURNED.—On last Friday morning, at an early hour, fire was discovered in Curry's Woolen Factory, at Graysville, in this county, and in a brief space of time the entire building, with all its contents, valued at $4000, was consumed. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from a fisherman's torch lodged in a stable, contiguous to the factory, which was also burned to the ground, with all its contents, among which was a horse. The building was owned by James W. Curry, of Altoona, and the Factory was run by William Curry and a man named Wertz. The building was insured but there was no insurance upon the contents.

DR. BENJAMIN B. HAMLIN AND HON. C. W. ASHCOM.—A correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, furnishes that paper with biographical sketches, of the delegates of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, now in attendance upon the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session in Brooklyn, New York. We copy those of our distinguished townsman, Dr. Hamlin, and Mr. Ashcom:

REV. BENJAMIN B. HAMLIN, D. D., of Huntingdon, Pa., is presiding elder of the Juniata district, and although the youngest man save one in his delegation, stands at its head through the liberal suffrages of his brethren at the Lock Haven conference. His personal appearance does not reveal anything of his brilliant and magnetic pulpit power. The schools have not done much for him but nature's ready hand and his own ambition and energetic spirit have given him a wealth of conception, imagination and power of illustration which brought to bear upon his pulpit efforts, puts him in the front rank of American preachers. He was born and reared in one of the mountainous districts of Pennsylvania. His father was a hard working farmer and intended that all the Hamlin boys should till the soil. Ben could never brook this idea and although inclined to be obedient, the old ox team got many a rest while the boy ploughman would devour the greedy page under the branches of some grateful old oak. Beecher's witticism upon himself that he had "spoilt a good farmer to make a poor preacher," is hardly true in this case. The "desk" has the better workman.

Dr. Ramlin is manifestly at home among books, his love for them amounting to a passion. This passion is coeval with his birth. It was early on him formerly that he was too theatrical and could not get down to the practicabilities of life, but his itinerant career has brought him clear down to realities, and he touches society in many effecting ways. His sermons are prepared and memorized, full of chaste imagery, dropping rich, elegant periods in endless profusion. We heard him on a camp meeting occasion, where several thousand people hanging on his lips, were stirred into the most violent state of religious joy. The tide of feeling surged too and fro like the sea wave and only subsided under the concert exercises of the Lord's Prayer by the vast congregation.

Dr. H. is just in his prime, and being a man of sterling sense, judgment and executive power, it is not singular that "eyes" are concentrating upon him as one eminently qualified for the general superintendency of the church.

C. W. ASHCOM, is the second lay delegate from the conference. He resides in Bedford County, and is the internal revenue assessor for that district. His seat in the general conference is an honored one, inasmuch as the electorial conference which gave it to him contained a large number of men strong in wealth, social influence and intellectual ability. Mr Ashcom is a man of no mean business qualifications, is thoughtful and prudent, and a good manager. He is wide awake to the necessities and demands of his own local church, and makes the ministries of thought, prayer and money tributary to its development and success. He is a member of the committee on church extension, and will make himself familiar with its workings and ambitions. Like his colleague, General Patton, he was opposed to the introduction of lay delegates and voted from the beginning to the end of the controversy against it. He is a good humored, companionable gentleman and will pass current in any circle.

New Shad, Mackerel and Herring, at Henry & Co's. 8--4t

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a regular meeting of Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., held May 10, 1872, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, Almighty God, in his mysterious Providence and Infinite Wisdom, has removed our beloved brother, Past Grand, Wm. J. Householder, from his protracted and painful suffering, and relieved him from the cares, trials and vicissitudes incident to this life, and taken him to that "bourne whence no traveler returns," and whilst we believe it to be his eternal gain, and bow submissively to the will of our Creator, yet we cannot be reconciled to our loss without shedding a parting tear over the grave of one so universally esteemed. He was a consistent member of the church, a kind and affectionate husband and indulgent parent, a respected citizen and an exemplary Odd Fellow. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That in this, the hour of their bereavement, we tender to his family and relatives our most heartfelt condolence.

*Resolved*, That, as a token of our regard for his memory, the charter of our Lodge be draped in mourning during the period of thirty days.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late brother, and that they be published in the Huntingdon papers.

M. M. McNEIL,
J. HALL MUSSER,
HUGH LINDSAY. } *Committee.*

PARASOLS, Parasols, Sunshades and Fans of the latest styles at Henry & Co's. 8--2t

LIST OF PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending May 7, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Stump Extractor, Jos. R. Ames, Clearfield Co; Horse Power, Arthur B. Farquhar, York; Casing Cutters for Removing Casings from Artesian Wells, Perry H. Lawrence and James H. Luther, Petroleum Center; Powder for Cleaning Metal, &c., James H. Musgrave and John M. Beidel, Chambersburg; Cultivator, John Rebman, Manheim Township; Relieving Oil Stills of Gas, &c., Samuel Van Syckel, Titusville; Steam Pump, Henry Epping, Pittsburgh; Milk Strainer, Henry Hassenpflug, Huntingdon.

IF you wish to see a handsome stock of Dress Goods, Japanese Silks, Poplines, Grenadines, Alpacas, call at Henry & Co's. 8 -2t

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The next Annual Convention, of the Huntingdon County Sabbath School Association, will be held in Huntingdon, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6th of June next. It is expected that all the Sabbath Schools in the county will be represented. Let all who are interested in the cause come and help make this Convention yet more entertaining and more profitable than any preceding ones.

A FULL line of Gents', Youths' and Childrens' Straw Hats of the latest styles, at Henry & Co's. 8--2t

DEAR JOURNAL:—You seem to be without a correspondent in this vicinity, so, if you please, I'll furnish you an item noting the changes, improvements, and prospects of our locality.

Burnt Cabins presents a brighter and livelier appearance just now than it ever did; quite an important business air pervades the place.

Messrs. Jamison Kelly & Son are now east laying in a stock of goods to furnish their newly fitted up store-room. This will give us three dry goods stores here, and the fact of a new store starting up speaks well for our prosperity and prospects. Of the success of this new firm, there can be no doubt, since the senior member is a thorough business man and Orra's genial joviality is sure to win.

Messrs. D. Welch & Sons, also, have been improving and give evidence of the appreciation in which they are held for their drive-ahead-itiveness by the improvement manifested in their spring stock over former years.

Mr. James Kelly has been prospecting for ore with very encouraging success. There is no locality in the State richer in minerals than this. We have inexhaustible—litterally—quantities of ore— bog, fossil and hematite—fire-clay, lime stone and all the earth's and clay's requisite for the manufacture of iron. All that we require is transportation facilities and these we shall have ere the earth shall twice have rolled her circle round the sun, as the South Pennsylvania Railroad will be finished this far, at least, next summer. Then will follow furnaces, forges and factories till the clouds of smoke shall blur the brightness of the sun and the hum and roar of machinery shall reverberate from hill to hill and find an echo in the glad hearts of the teeming myriads of strong-limbed workers as they transform the crude ores to shining machinery and implements of usefullness to man.

H. H. Hertzler is erecting an extensive weaving and dying establishment which will add much to the importance of our town.

Mr. Henry M'Gowan is transforming the old Hunter establishment into a commodious hotel. But you must not imagine that we are inclined to be intemperate, for the hotel is demanded by the increase of visitors on business and pleasure errands. That we are temperate is evident from the prosperity of our Good Templar Lodge which has just removed to School Hall which they have fitted up finely for their use.

In the way of mail facilities we can now boast as good—aye, better than—our county seat. We have a daily mail to Mt. Union; a daily mail to Richmond—the present terminous of the S. P. R. R.; tri weekly to Chambersburg; the same to Broad Top.

We miss our staunch Republican friend, H. B. Jeffries, well known as the late editor of the Mt. Union *Times* and later of the Fulton *Republican*. He has removed to Pittsburg and is engaged upon the Reportorial staff of the *Leader* of that city. The Captain is a vivacious, spicy writer and never hesitated to honestly express his opinions upon men and measures. He leaves a large circle of warm friends here who heartily wish him the success they predict.

NEIC-A-PING.

Burnt Cabins, Pa., May 6, 1872.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—A pressure of business prevented your humble servant from sending his usual letter last week, but that does not prevent the JOURNAL from making its weekly appearance.

Political matters are growing worse. Greeley's nomination was received here with a feeling about as much mixed as a dog's breakfast. We have not seen the platform which Horace is going to support, but suppose it savors strongly of onions and hen farming.—Horace is a far-seeing man. Brigat visions of the White House loomed up before him when he signed Mr. Davis' bail-bond. That was a master stroke of the pen, and as a matter of course all of Mr. Davis' friends will support the great author of "What I know about Farming." We do not farm here to any very great extent, therefore we, as a community, cannot sympathize with Horace Greeley.

Candidates for the Prothonotaryship are looming up, and the contest promises to be a severe one. It is stated that John W. Scott, of this end, is a candidate.

The weather here, for the last few days, has been very dry and sultry: so are the gullets of those who have been in the habit of tapering off at the corner.

J. C. Roddy is making arrangements for erecting a store-room and residence. We hope the work of improving will continue, for our town needs it badly.

Blacklog Mountain caught fire yesterday, in the neighborhood of Sandy Ridge ore mines. While I am writing parties from Rockhill Furnace and elsewhere are busily fighting the fire to keep it on the mountain, as it would otherwise extend to fences and other combustible material. More anon.

NOW AND THEN.

Shade Gap, May 10, 1872.

LADIES', Misses' and Childrens' Lasting Gaiters, very cheap, at Henry & Co's. 8--3t

THE THEORY OF ADVERTISING.—The object in advertising is to inform the people. This is done orally or by means of written or printed matter. Printed matter is admitted by all to be the cheapest mode. The printed matter is either by circular or by means of journals published at stated periods. Circulars are printed at so much per hundred or thousand. Each individual procuring as many as he thinks will reach the eyes of those whom he desires to inform. He pays for his circulars in proportion to the number he gets printed. Newspapers accomplish the same purpose and consequently should charge in proportion to the number of papers circulated No one will controvert this unless he is as stupid as a County Commissioner. But the JOURNAL with twice the circulation of the *Globe* charges *no more* than the *Globe*. If you want to reach *hundreds* advertise in the *Globe*; if you want to reach THOUSANDS advertise in the JOURNAL. tf.

DOLLY Vardens, Dolly Vardens, Dolly Vardens, in great variety at Henry & Co's. 8- 2t

THE STYLES.—Madame Hamer has been east again selecting her second spring stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods, and amongst them can be found the "nobbiest" articles ever offered to the ladies of Huntingdon. Her Dolly Varden hats are superb, while her entire assortment of goods stands unsurpassed for beauty and cheapness. Dolly Varden Kid Gloves only 75 cents a pair. Don't forget the place, two doors west of the post office.

LONG & MILLER, Huntingdon, have opened Livery and Exchange Stables and are now prepared to furnish Horses and Buggies at short notice. New buggies and good stock. Terms moderate. Give them a trial. [m15,6ow

CASTORIA.—A substitute for Castor Oil—a vegetable preparation containing neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol. It is pleasant to take, does not nauseate, and operates when all other remedies failed. Dr. Pitcher has experimented fifteen years in producing a preparation more efficient than Castor Oil, without its horrid taste. The Castoria regulates the system; cures conception, stomach ache, croup and flatulency, and kills worms. It does not distress or gripe. By its quieting, soothing effect it produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying and teething children.

We desire Physicians to test this article, and will forward three bottles GRATIS to the address of any one so authenticated. Insist that your druggist order it for you. It costs but 50 cents, and one bottle will save many doctor bills. J. B. ROSE & CO., Broadway, New York. [may1-4t.

PIQUES, Striped Nainsooks, Bishop Lawns and Cambrics, at Henry & Co's. 8 -2t

LADIES' FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.—Miss E. M. Africa has just opened for the inspection of her lady friends, a large assortment of Millinery Goods, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Notions, &c., &c., at her establishment on the North-east corner of Hill and Fifth streets. She manufactures bonnets and hats of the latest styles to order. [my1tf

A. B. FLOOD, successor to Robt. U. Jacob, wholesale and retail dealer in anthracite and Broad Top coal. Office No. 105, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of hauling done. Orders left at the office will receive prompt attention. 27mar.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

WILLIAMS manufactures Marble and Slate Mantles. Call and see designs. [ap10.

Mechanics, consult your own interest, and buy your Hardware at Franciscus'.

Go to Williams for Garden Statuary and Vaces. [ap10.

LADIES' and Misses' Frame Hose, Gents' Lisle Thread and British Hose, very cheap at Henry & Co's. 8--2t

FRENCH Chintza Madras and Leasucker Suitings, Dress Linens, at Henry & Co's. 8- 2t

WILLIAMS wishes all who are in want of Marble Work, to call and examine workmanship and prices before purchasing elsewhere. [ap10.

Farmers, buy your Agricultural Implements at the new and cheap Hardware Store of Franciscus, in Smith's building.

If you want handsome and cheap Window Shades and Wall Paper, go to Franciscus' Hardware Store.

THE place for fine Confections, Notions, Toys, Jewelery, &c., is at D. APRICA'S, one door west of D. P. Gwin's store. Also, Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda Water in season. [apr.10-6mos.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

| | TONS. |
|---|---|
| For the week ending May 11, 1872..... | 6,669 |
| Same date last year..... | 10,133 |
| Increase for week..... | |
| Decrease for week..... | 3464 |
| Shipped for the year 1872..... | 101,487 |
| Same date last year..... | 130,323 |
| Increase for year 1872..... | 28836 |

IOWA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, CALIFORNIA.—Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have *intrinsic merit*, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, *advertise it thoroughly*, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the BURLINGTON ROUTE, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, To Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific Roads. 2d, To Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, Platte, filled with R. R. lands and homesteads. 3d, To St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is every where else happening;) Pullman's sleepers, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are in a word the best equipped roads in the West. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific Roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing *correctly* the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent, B. & Mo. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

## HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., May 14, 1872.

| | Wholesale | Retail. |
|---|---|---|
| BUTTER | $ 25 | $ 30 |
| COFFEE, O. G., Java | 26 | 28 |
| " Maricaibo | 21@24 | 23@25 |
| " Rio, choice | 20@25 | 28 |
| " Rio, good | 19@20 | 21 |
| " Rio, fair | 17@19 | 20 |
| " O. G. Java, roasted | | 33 |
| " Maricabo, " | | 28 |
| " Rio, choice, " | | 26 |
| " Rio, good, " | | 20 |
| EGGS | | 12 |
| FLOUR, white wheat | 10 50 | |
| " red wheat | 8 00 to 10 00 | |
| WHEAT, white, per bush | 1 95 | |
| " red, " | 1 65 | |
| RYE | 90 | |
| CORN | 70 | |
| OATS | 50 | |
| MOLASSES, Port Rico | 60 | 70 |
| " New Orleans | 1 00 | |
| SUGAR, loaf | 15 | 16 |
| " powdered | 15 | 16 |
| " granulated | 15 | 16 |
| " A | 14½@7 lbs for 1 | 05 |
| " extra C | 13½@7 lbs for | 95 |
| " yellow C | 12 @7 lbs for | 85 |
| " brown | 12 @7 lbs for | 75 |
| TEA, Young Hyson | 65@1 25 | 1 50 |
| " Gunpowder, fine | 65@80 | 90 |
| " Gunpowder, finest | 1 15@1 50 | 1 70 |
| " Imperial, fine | 55@80 | 1 00 |
| " Imperial, finest | 1 00@1 30 | 1 40 |
| " Japan, fine | 75@1 00 | 1 10 |
| " Japan, finest | 1 00@1 25 | 1 40 |
| " Oolong, fine | 60@70 | 70 |
| " Oolong, finest | 85@1 25 | 1 40 |
| " Souchong, fine | 60@80 | 90 |
| " Souchong, English Breakfast | 1 00@1 50 | 1 40 |
| STRUP, silver drip | 1 00 | 1 20 |
| " Crystal | 1 35 | 1 50 |
| " diamond drips | 95 | 1 10 |
| " extra golden | 80 | 90 |
| " bee hive | 70 | 75 |
| " best baking | 55 | 65 |
| RAISINS, layers | 3 50 | 25 |
| " valencia | 16 | 18 |
| " mats | 16 | 20 |
| PRUNES | 16 | 20 |
| CURRANTS | 12 | 15 |
| RICE | 10 | 12 |
| STARCH | 8½ | 10 |
| SOAP | 8½ | 10 |
| SAL-SODA | 4½ | 5 |
| BUCKETS, two hoops | | 22 |
| " three hoops | | 25 |
| PEANUTS, roasted, per bushel | 3 50 per qt. | 20 |
| ESSENCE COFFEE, per gross | 4 25 per box | 25 |
| CHEESE, Goshen | 17 | 20 |
| CANNED PEACHES, 3 lb cans | 4 50 | 40 |
| " " 2 lb cans | 3 30 | 30 |
| " TOMATOES, 3 lb cans | 2 75 | 25 |
| " " 2 lb cans | 2 00 | 18 |
| " EGG PLUM, 2 lb cans | 4 50 | 40 |
| " GREEN GAGES, " | 4 50 | 40 |
| " RED CHERRIES " | 4 00 | 35 |
| " WHITE CHERRIES | 4 50 | 40 |
| " WINSLOW'S CORN | 3 50 | 35 |
| " LIMA BEANS, 2 lb cans | 4 00 | 35 |
| " GREEN PEAS, 2 lb cans | 3 75 | 35 |
| MINCE MEAT | 14½ | 18 |
| Potatoes | | 75 |

## PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

May 13, 1872.

FLOUR.—There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, and the receipts, as well as the stocks, are reduced to an exceeding low figure. There is scarcely an inquiry for shipment, and the operations of the home trade are confined to actual necessities. The sales to the city millers for the week ending to-day embrace 500 barrels Camden Mills, 500 barrels William B. Thomas, and 1000 barrels Red Stone on secret terms; also small lots of superfine at $6@6 50; 200 barrels Pennsylvania extra at $7 50; 100 barrels Wisconsin extra family at 8 50; Minnesota do do at $9@10; 500 barrels Pennsylvania do do at $9 25@9 50; 100 barrels Ohio do do at $9 75, and high grades at $9 75@11. Rye Flour is firm, at $5 25@5 37½. In Corn Meal no sales.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market continues very firm, and we again advance our quotations 3@5c. Prime grades are scarce, and in demand by the local millers, but inferior grades are not wanted. Sales of 4000 bushels Pennsylvania red, prime, at $2 10; 1000 bushels Western do, choice, at $2 15; 800 bushels No. 1 spring at $1 91, and 400 bushels Western white at $2 20. Rye is quiet at $1 for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is in steady request; sales of 2000 bushels Western and Southern yellow at 75c and 5000 on secret terms; 5000 bushels do do for June delivery at 72c, and 10,000 bushels do do for July delivery, on secret terms. Oats are in active request, and we notice sales of 5000 bushels Western white at 55@55c, and 3500 bushels Western mixed at 52½@53c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

GROCERIES are quiet; sales of 500 hhds. of 42cts Sugars. Molasses at 57c; 426 hhds. of Cuba Muscovados at 35½c; 100 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar at 9½c, and small lots of Rio Coffee at 17@20c gold.

## Deaths.

Obituary notices 10 cents per line for all over four lines to accompany the notice. This includes memorial tributes, resolutions of societies, etc.

BAIRD—At three Springs, on the 18th ult., Annie, daughter of the late Doctor and Malinda Baird, aged 15 years.

Miss Baird was a very promising youth, of fine talents, and was a devoted Christian.


## New Advertisements.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE AGENCY, HUNTINGDON, PA.

The undersigned Real Estate Agents offer the following valuable real estate for sale, viz.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN McCONNELLSTOWN:

No. 1. A lot of ground fronting on Main street, in the central portion of said town, fronting 93 feet and extening back 136 feet, having thereon erected a two-and a-half-story frame dwelling house, 65x30 feet, with a large and commodious store room and other outbuildings thereto attached. As a place of business it is as good as any in the town. Terms: One-third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgages.

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
ap.24,'72.] Huntingdon, Pa.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

GAS LOAN.

The managers of the Huntingdon Gas Company propose to effect a loan for the purpose of enlarging and extending their works.

Bonds, secured by a first mortgage upon the works and real estate of the Company, will be issued in sums of from

*$100 to $1,000,*

bearing interest at the rate of *EIGHT PER CENT.* per annum, payable in January and July.

The bonds will be payable on the 1st day of July, 1880, with the right of redemption after five years.

By order of the Board of Managers

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, President.

J. W. GREENLAND, Secretary and Treasurer.
Huntingdon, May 1, 1872-tf.

1872 1872.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

SPRING STOCK.

*AT LOWEST PRICES!*

JAMES A. BROWN

*Is constantly receiving at his new*

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

## New Advertisements.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, *An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes*, passed 12th March 1815 and the other acts upon the subject, the Treasurers of the several counties within this Commonwealth are directed to commence on the 2n

# The Huntingdon Journal.

## Farm and Household.

### Gapes in Chickens.

As before another issue some of the young spring chickens may be on hand, we bring forward again the most successful remedy, as a preventive, which some of our prominent poultry raisers tell us they have fully tested, viz: keeping them, while young, on the barn floor or other well sheltered place, where they will be under perfect control, and prevented from running out in the wet grass. Young chickens so protected are seldom troubled with the gapes; and where there is a roof over them, and a warm southern exposure, admitting sun and light, but keeping out cold winds and sudden changes of the weather, they begin early and continue to thriving, without having any backsets. They get exercise without exposure. In fact, young chickens are like young plants or trees. Continuous thriving should be the word; no interruption. If stunted or checked in growth by unfavorable surroundings, they seldom recover their proper status, and both plants and animals, under such circumstances, are more liable to attack of disease.

The gapes, so called, are the most fatal enemy to poultry, because attacking them when very young and least able to resist. How the nit from which the worm is hatched finds its way into the trachea, or when deposited there, seems to be undetermined; but bringing them up on a barn floor, where a narrow board will exclude them from getting out, and where sun and air can be admitted, seems a preventative, so far as we can hear; and will answer the purpose on farms where there is no regular poultry house, with glass front and roof.—*Practical Farmer.*

### Dyeing Sheepskins.

M. M. Lovell, of the *Country Gentleman*, gives the following recipe for coloring sheepskins: Unslacked lime and litherage, equal parts, mixed to a thin paste with water, will color buff; several coats will make it a dark brown; by adding a little ammonia and nitrate of silver, a fine black is produced. Terra Japonica will impart a tan color to wool, and the red shade is deepened by sponging with a solution of lime and water, and using a strong solution of alum water to set the colors. One part of crystalized nitrate of silver, 8 parts of carbonate of ammonia, and 1½ parts of soft water, dyes brown; every additional coat darkens the color until a black is produced.

If long, it would be an improvement to shear the wool somewhat before dying.

The same paper recommends cutting timber for fence in midsummer.

Give the part to be put under ground a coating of gas tar, or thrust the end in a large boiler for a few minutes filled with hot gas tar.

### To Prepare Lime Whitewash.

Lime whitewash is made from lime well slacked. Dissolve two pounds and a half of alum in boiling water, and add it to every pailful of whitewash. Lime whitewash should be used very thin, and when it is sufficiently bound on the wall by means of alum, two thin coats will cover the work better; this may be used for the first coat thinned with water. Most whitewashers apply their wash too thick, and do not mix a proportionate quantity of alum to bind it; consequently the operation of the brush rubs off the first coat in various parts, and leaves an uneven surface, and the original smooth surface of the wall is entirely destroyed.

### Make Your Trees Branch Low.

Train your pear trees for garden or field use so that they will branch at a distance of one or two feet from the ground. The advantages are easily enumerated:

1. It is easy to trim.
2. It is easy to gather the fruit.
3. Falling fruit is little injured.
4. All branches being sturdy will not be strained by overbearing or overweight of fruit.
5. Soil will be kept shaded and moist.
6. The trunk will be protected from the scorching sun.
7. The tree will grow more and more beautiful.—*Horticulturist.*

### Voracity in Horses.

A subscriber to *Hearth and Home*, who has a horse thin in flesh, but with an enormous appetite, which prompts him to eat the litter, asks what to do about it. This inordinate appetite is a symptom of disease in the digestive organs, or of the presence of worms. If no worms have been observed, the first may be supposed to be the cause. A simple remedy is to feed to the horse a handful of wood-ashes, one ounce of sulphur, an ounce of common salt, mixed in his feed every other day.

*Hearth and Home* is the authority for the following; Historical records show that up to 1632 there were no horses in New England, and their introduction into New Netherlands, now New York, occurred during the administration of Governor Von Twiller, in 1633-38.—Trumbull's History of Connecticut mentions the horse as accompanying emigrants, from Massachusetts to the State, October 15, 1636. The first horse seen in Canada was brought to that country from France in a ship which arrived at Tauoussac, June 20, 1647. It is estimated that there are now in this country eight millions of horses, valued at between two and three thousand millions of dollars, a sum ample to pay the national debt.

Any and every farmer, who by the use of his reasoning powers, is enabled to raise one bushel of corn per acre more than he has hitherto done, by improved methods, is a scientific farmer, however much he may disown the name; and not only has he done a good thing for himself, but the world at large is, to some extent, better for his efforts and success; his mission, as a man, has been to that extent fulfilled, and he will leave the world better than he found it.—*Hearth and Home.*

For a Cough.—Take two ounces of sarsaparilla bark, one ounce of sassafras chips, two ounces of Spanish chips, one quarter of an ounce of genitan root, and two tablespoonfuls of linseed. Let this be simmered in three pints of water until reduced to a quart. Then strain it and put it up. For a dose take a tablespoonful three times a day. In about a week, if not cured, increase the dose to a wineglassful three times a day.

Soap.—A young lady, who makes all the family soap, gives the following recipe for a good cheap article: Add to 10 quarts of water, 6 pounds of quicklime (shell lime is the best), and 6 pounds common washing soda. Put all together and boil for half an hour, and let it stand all night to clear. Draw off the lye, and add to it 1 pound rosin, and seven pounds of fat (any fat will do). Boil this for half an hour, then let it stand till cool and cut into bars.

It is claimed that rats may be prevented from gnawing harness by mixing with the oil applied, a little cayenne pepper, say a teaspoonful to the quart.


## Miscellaneous.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } {S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'
*AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.*
MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "
All Instruments warranted for five years.
Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,
E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

NOTICE:—
*HUNTINGDON*
*BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION*
*NEW SERIES.*

At a recent meeting of the directors of said Association, it was resolved that a new series of stock be issued, *provided a subscription of three hundred shares be procured.* Under this resolution persons desiring to become members of the Association can do so upon payment of one dollar monthly on each share of stock subscribed.

The original stock is now worth thirty dollars per share.

The following named persons are authorized to secure subscriptions:

W. Buchanan, at Buchanan & Allison's stove and tin store, Huntingdon.
M. M. McNeil, at Prothonotary's office.
Hugh Lindsay, at *Globe* office.
John Reed, at Reed's Drug store.
P. M. Lytle, at office of P. M. & M. S. Lytle.
John K. Thompson, at Birmingham.
John P. Marclay, at Spruce Creek.
David Henderson, at Alexandria.
Rev. M. L. Smith, at Petersburg.
Rev. John Moorhead, at Mount Union.
Rev. Wm. Gwinn, at Manor Hill.

S. B. CHANEY, Pres't.,
Wm. A. Fleming, Sec'y. [jan3 72.tf

BEE HIVE GROCERY,
*No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.*
*"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."*
*N. B. CORBIN*

Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.

I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply
*BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.*
at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

*TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!*

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.
Jan.17,1872.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
*CALL AND EXAMINE.*

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Jan. 4, '71.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

## Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

*SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,*

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

*A FEW REASONS*

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

*IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:*

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
no15


## Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Saturday, November 25th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

| Up Trains. Accom. | Up Trains. Mail | Stations. | Down Trains. Accom. | Down Trains. Mail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | A. M. | | A. M. | P. M. |
| LE 5 40 | LE 8 10 | Huntingdon | AR 9 00 | AR 4 38 |
| 5 47 | 8 20 | Long Siding | 8 49 | 4 29 |
| 6 00 | 8 34 | McConnellstown | 8 34 | 4 13 |
| 6 07 | 8 41 | Pleasant Grove | 8 27 | 4 06 |
| 6 20 | 8 53 | Marklesburg | 8 14 | 3 51 |
| 6 33 | 9 06 | Coffee Run | 8 02 | 3 36 |
| 6 40 | 9 14 | Rough and Ready | 7 53 | 3 28 |
| 6 54 | 9 28 | Cove | 7 38 | 3 13 |
| 7 00 | 9 33 | Fishers Summit | 7 33 | 3 08 |
| 7 30 | 10 00 | Saxton | 7 00 | 2 52 |
| 7 47 | 10 18 | Riddlesburg | 6 43 | 2 34 |
| 7 54 | 10 26 | Hopewell | 6 37 | 1 26 |
| 8 12 | 10 46 | Pipers Run | 6 20 | 2 08 |
| 8 32 | 11 06 | Tatesville | 6 00 | 1 48 |
| 8 47 | 11 20 | Bloody Run | 5 48 | 1 34 |
| 8 52 | 11 25 | Mount Dallas | 5 4 | 1 30 |
| 8 59 | 11 32 | Ashcom's Mills | 5 37 | 1 22 |
| 9 04 | 11 36 | Lutzville | 5 33 | 1 18 |
| 9 09 | 11 40 | Hartley's Mills | 5 29 | 1 14 |
| 9 16 | 11 47 | Jamesons | 5 22 | 1 07 |
| AR 9 23 | 11 54 | Bedford | LE 5 15 | 1 00 |

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LE 7 29 | LE 10 05 | Saxton | AR 7 10 | AR 2 45 |
| 7 35 | 10 20 | Coalmont | 6 55 | 2 30 |
| 7 40 | 10 25 | Crawford | 6 50 | 2 5 |
| AR 7 50 | AR 10 35 | Dudley | LE 6 40 | LE 2 15 |
| | | Broad Top City | | |

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.
Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

| Westward: Mail | Westward: Pacific Express Passenger | Westward: Fast Line Passenger | Westward: Mail Express Passenger | Westward: Mail Train Way Passenger | Stations | Eastward: Accom. | Eastward: Mail | Philadelphia Express |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. | | | A. M. | P. M. | P. M |
| 4 56 | 6 12 | 11 14 | 10 41 | | N. Hamilton | 1001 | 4 00 | ..... |
| 5 04 | 6 18 | 11 21 | 10 53 | | Mt. Union | 9 53 | 3 53 | ..... |
| 5 12 | 6 26 | 11 30 | 11 10 | | Mapleton | 9 45 | 3 45 | ..... |
| 5 21 | 6 34 | 11 37 | 11 26 | | Mill Creek | 9 37 | 3 37 | ..... |
| 5 35 | 6 45 | 11 53 | 11 50 | | Huntingdon | 9 24 | 3 24 | 11 15 |
| 5 54 | 7 02 | 12 11 | 12 20 | | Petersburg | 9 06 | 3 08 | ..... |
| 6 83 | 7 10 | 12 21 | 12 32 | | Barree | 8 58 | 3 00 | ..... |
| 6 10 | 7 17 | 12 28 | 12 40 | | Spruce Creek | 8 51 | 2 53 | 10 50 |
| 6 25 | 7 29 | 12 42 | 1 00 | | Birmingham | 8 39 | 2 42 | ..... |
| 6 32 | 7 35 | 12 50 | 1 08 | | Tyrone | 8 32 | 2 35 | 10 34 |
| 6 44 | 7 45 | 1 01 | 1 22 | | Tipton | 8 23 | 2 26 | ..... |
| 6 50 | 7 50 | 1 07 | 1 30 | | Fostoria | 8 18 | 2 21 | ..... |
| 6 55 | 7 54 | 1 11 | 1 36 | | Bell's Mills | 8 14 | 2 17 | 10 19 |
| 7 15 | 8 10 | 1 30 | 2 00 | | Altoona | 7 55 | 2 00 | 10 05 |
| P. M | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | | | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at ..untingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 50 A M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 55 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 35 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after all th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

| Stations. | Mail | Fast Line | Mail Express | Buffalo Express |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P M |
| Harrisburg, Leave | 1 45 | 4 40 | 10 55 | 10 40 |
| Harrisburg, Arrive | | | | |
| | | | P. M. | A. M. |
| Williamsport, Arrive | 6 30 | 8 30 | 2 05 | 2 00 |
| Elmira, | 10 55 | | 5 30 | 5 25 |
| Canandaigua, | | | 8 25 | 8 10 |
| Rochester, | | | 9 25 | 9 20 |
| Buffalo, | | | 12 50 | 12 10 |
| Suspension Bridge, | | | 1 20 | 12 30 |
| Niagara Falls, | | | 1 20 | 12 40 |
| | | | A. M. | P M |

SOUTHWARD.

| Stations. | Hoppo Ex. | Accom. | Pacific Ex | Express | Mail |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| Harrisburg, leave | 4 05 | 7 30 | 11 45 | 7 35 | 2 15 |
| Baltimore, arrive | 7 20 | P. M. | P. M. | 10 45 | 6 50 |
| | | 12 00 | 3 00 | A. M. | |
| Washington, arrive | 10 00 | | 5 05 | 5 50 | 10 00 |

ED. S. YOUNG,
Dec, 20, 1871. General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
Monday, May 6th, 1872.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m.,3.53 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.20 noon and 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m , and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.45 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.45 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.50 a. m., passes Reading at 7.25 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 9.50 a. m Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green) at 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m , for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m, and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.15, 9.00 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.00 a. m., 1.05 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 noon, and 5.40 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.35 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 150 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
may15,72.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

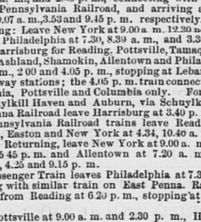
THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3:15 a. m., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.


WARNING,




Many Citizens of this county who, had been persuaded to buy other kinds of Sewing Machines, which seemed at *first* to work well on a tolerable range of work, have expressed to me their *regrets* that the genuine original Elias Howe Sewing Machine—the best in the world—had not been brought to their notice before purchasing. And judging from the number of offers I have, to trade Howe machines for all other kinds, I estimate that the people of this county have lost more than $20,000 by failing to get, at the first, the *genuine Howe Machine.* It is made on sound mechanical principles, avoids rickety cog-wheels, and is so constructed as to have perfect control by adjustment, and provision made to restore lost motion when it wears, thereby securing extraordinary *durability,* and adaptation to the greatest range of work. Now as my traveling agents may not be able to visit every person in time, and as many inferior machines of different kinds are still being urged on the public, I hereby GIVE NOTICE, that before you spend your time or money on any other machine, the safest plan is, either to write to me direct, or inquire of agents for the famous *Elias Howe,* machine, from Brown's Carpet Store, Huntingdon, Pa., and take no agents word for it, that the machine is genuine, unless it has the medallion at the head of this article, imbedded in the bed plate of every machine.

JAS. A. BROWN,
Huntingdon, Pa., Gen. Agent for Hunt. Co.
Feb.14,1872–6mos.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.
March 15, tf.

## Boots, Shoes and Leather.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY
OF
*BOOTS AND SHOES,*
Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address
THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE
MANUFACTURING CO.,
oct4-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

*JOHN H. WESTBROOK*

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

*Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.*

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

*For Men, Women and Children,*

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

*(West end of the Diamond)*

HUNTINGDON. PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4. '71.


## Miscellaneous.


WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

*CLOTHS,*
*CASSIMERES,*
*OVERCOATINGS,*

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871–1y.


## Hardware.


H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

*Wholesale and Retail Dealers in*

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES, STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES


## Miscellaneous.


DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

*10 Years of a Public Test*

Has proved

*DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR*

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.
It effectually cures them all

Asthma and Bronchitis.
It has cured so many cases
it has been pronounced a
specific for these complaints.

For Pains in Breast.
Side or Back,
Gravel or Kidney Disease,
Disease of the Urinary Organs,
Jaundice or any Liver Complaint,
It has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic,
Restores the Appetite,
Strengthens the System,
Restores the weak and Debilitated,
Causes the Food to Digest,
Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
Prevents Malarous Fevers,
Gives tone to your system.

TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has proved itself in thousands of cases capable of curing all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Coughs and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured cases of Consumption pronounced incurable by physicians.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured so many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND
*SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.*

Wherever Poke Root grows, it has a local reputation as a Blood Purifier, and for the cure of Rheumatism. With all this local reputation, and the praise of distinguished Physicians, (Drs. Coe, Lee, King, Wilson, M. Hunt, Griffits, Copland and others,) who have tested its medical powers; it has been neglected by the profession at large, as much through a want of a proper appreciation of its merits, as a knowledge of the proper way to prepare it for medical use. Dr. Oliver Crook, (a physician who devotes his entire time to the duties of his profession), has fully tested the active medical qualities of Poke Root during the last 25 years, and unhesitatingly pronounces it to have more merit—for diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood,—than any and all other articles named in the Materia Medica. Under his instructions our Chemists have combined the active medical qualities of Poke Root with the best Tonic Preparation of Iron, and we offer this preparation to the public under the above name.

Oct.4,1871–1y.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.
Jan. 4, '71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

A FARM FOR SALE.—A tract of farm and timber land, in Oneida and Henderson townships, 2½ miles from the borough of Huntingdon, is offered for sale, on reasonable terms, containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES, between 50 and 60 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation. The up land is of a fair grain raising quality with some fifteen acres of fine meadow bottom, and the balance is principally covered with a good quality of timber, mostly white pine and hemlock, with a good saw mill seat, and never failing water power thereon.

The improvements are a neat two-story frame house and frame stable, with other outbuildings and conveniences, and a young thriving orchard of choice fruit trees.

For further particulars, and terms of sale, inquire of the undersigned, at Huntingdon, or on the premises.

nov29-tf. R. McDIVITT.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

*HUN